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The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
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VOL. XX NO. 129 BOMBAY MONDAY, MAY, 30, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

BOMBAY'S CRY OF AGONY: PAGE 6.

Fresh Disorders In Bombay

PATROLLING PROVIDES EFFECTIVE CHECK

Sunday's Heavy Toll Of Casualties

FIVE KILLED: 68 INJURED

Five killed and about 70 injured.

This was the toll of renewed communal rioting in Bombay on Sunday. All the fatal cases occurred in the earlier part of the day, and there was comparative quiet in the afternoon.

Perfect peace reigned in the affected areas in the evening, thanks to the const ant patrolling of street, and even by-lanes by military guards. A fleet of cars—each car carrying four soldiers and a police officer—left the Police Headquarters at 5-30 p.m. and patrolled the affected areas till very late hour in the night.

MILITARY PATROLS IN AFFECTED AREAS

Headed by Inspector Bhatkal of the Nagpada police, a number of cars carrying military patrols went round every single lane of Kamatipura, Madanpura and the surrounding localities, with the result that hooligans who had made it their business to assault and stab innocent pedestrians disappeared and perfect quiet was restored.

The Police Commissioner has ordered the closing of all liquor shops in the affected areas.

SALUTARY EFFECT OF PATROLLING.

Of all measures adopted so far by the authorities to quell the disturbances, this constant patrolling of the affected areas by the militaryseems to have produced very salutary effect, and it is understood that the same method will be followed in the early hours of morning, as it has been found that some hooligans commit ghastly crimes at that early hour, thinking that police vigil is not very strict at that time.

DETAILLS OF RIOTING

Murderous Assaults

Early in the morning there were murderous assaults in Mahomedali Road, Dongri, Madanpura, Kamatipura, Null Bazaar, and Two Tanks. Later in the afternoon rival crowds of Hindus and Muslims—the former at Trimbak Parshuram Street on one side of the Northbrook Garden and the latter at the Two Tanks end—indulged in stone-throwing which lasted almost throughout the afternoon. A strong police force which patrolled the area however prevented the fighters from coming nearer to each other.

POLICE COMPELLED TO OPEN FIRE.

At times the crowds became so threatening that the police had to open fire to scare them away. Sub-Inspector Vasavade attached to the Byculla Police who was stationed at Two Tanks had to open fire thrice between 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. In all, he fired seven shots, but fortunately no one was injured as a result of the firing, which, however, had the desired effect of scaring away the crowds and preventing further mischief.

TRAGIC INCIDENT.

The most tragic incident of the day was the dastardly attack on a Hindu family by some Muslim hooligans in which one woman received stab-wound and was taken to the J. J. Hospital. At about 7-15 a.m. one Bapu Laxman was going in a victoria from Clare Road to the Ferry Wharf. He was accompanied by a Hindu woman Jankibai Raghu and her husband Raghu Bala. The party also included a child of three Rama, the grandson of Jankibai. They were all leaving Bombay and proceeding to their native place in Konkan. While they were passing from Noor Baug their victoria was stopped by some hooligans and they were dragged out of the carriage, and belaboured. Jankibai was stabbed in the back. As a result she became unconscious. When the unfortunate victim gained her consciousness she found herself lying in the steet with some police constables guarding her. Her grandson was near her unhurt. The police removed her to the J. J. Hospital whe was detained for treatment.

HUSBAND MISSING

Some time later the police picked up Bapu Laxman, who, it appears, was dropped near Carnac Bridge and removed him also to the Hospital. The husband of the unfortunate woman has been missing as also the luggage the party was carrying, the victoria driver who must have got frightened having decamped.

IN J. J. & CRESCENT HOSPITALS.

Of the 21 persons admitted in the J. J. Hospital seven Hindus and two Muslims were detained, while the rest were allowed to go.

In the Free Crescent Hospital excepting one all the patients received were Muslims. Three of them were detained for treatment and the rest were allowed to go.

ARRESTS ON SUNDAY.

Several arrests were effected by the police on Sunday either for the breach of the Police Commissioner's order, or for some other offence in connection with the disturbances. The Dongri police arrested six Pathans for the breach of Police Commissioner's order, preventing persons from carrying lethal weapons. The Nagpada police arrested three persons who were carrying knives with them, while a fourth man was arrested when he was actually throwing stones.

200 HINDUS RESCUED

About 200 Hindus were rescued by the Nagpada police under Inspector Bhatkal and handed over to the Hindu Relief Committee.

73 CASUALTIES

The total number of casualties on Sunday as mentioned above was five killed and 68 injured. Of those killed one was a Muslim and the rest were Hindus.

A very happy feature of the situation on Sunday was that although all the mills in the city, excepting one or two, were closed and thousands of Hindu and Muslim workers were at home not a single untowards incident occurred in the mill area.

The K. E. M. Hospital at Parel showed a clean record for the day there being not a single wounded person admitted throughout the day. The mill workers in the city it must be said to their credit have once more given a proof of their solidarity and their love for peace.

LIQUOR SHOPS CLOSED.

On account of renewed rioting on Sunday the Police Commis-

(Continued on page 5.)

SUNDAY'S TOLL OF RIOT

5 Killed: 68 Injured

The following is the list of casualties on Sunday:—

J. J. Hospital	21
G. T. Hospital	3
Congress Hospital	6
Nair Hospital	1
Free Emergency Hospital	3
Crescent Free Hospital	31
	68
Killed	5
Total	73

BATTLE OF YOUTH FOR BRITISH GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

John De Forest's Fine Victory In Drenching Rain

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 28.

In one of the most remarkable finals the 25-year old John de Forest, son of Baron de Forest, won the battle of youth for British Amateur Golf Championship, beating the 22-year old Eric Fiddian, the English champion.

The match was played in drenching rain. Fiddian was wearing a towel round the neck to keep out the rain.

Forest led four up at the end of the morning round. There was sensational start Forest becoming six up at seventh. Fiddian, however, made courageous recovery and actually reduced Forest's lead to one at thirtieth amid intense excitement.—Reuter.

British Amateur Golf Championship

SPECIAL CABLE

LONDON, May 28

(Delayed owing to mutilation in transmission).

In the British Amateur Golf Championship the llowing were the cards of De Forest and Fiddian in the final:—

First Round: De Forest Out, 4,4,3; 3,5,4; 3,5.5: In 5,5,5; 3,4,5; 5,5,6—Total 79.

Fiddian Out: 5,5,5; 4,5,5; 4,5,5; In 6,5,4; 3,4,4; 4.6,4. Total 83.

Second Round: De Forest Out, 5,4,4; 3,5,5; 3, 5.5. In 6,4,5; 5,5.5; 3,5. Total 77.

Fiddian: Out, 4,4,4; 3,5,5; 3,8,4. In 5,4.4; 5,7,4; 5.6. Total 80.

For The Good Of Our Common Motherland

WHAT CONCILIATION COMMITTEE DID

Survey Of Fortnight's Activities

The Bombay Citizens Conciliation Committee has issued the following press note, dated 28th may, under the signature of Mr. M. C. Chagla, Jt. Hon. Secretary:

"Perhaps this is an opportune moment to summarise the work that the Citizens' Conciliation Committee has done during the recent troubles.

It might be stated at the very outset that the Committee has rigidly eschewed politics in all its deliberations and activities. Its members are drawn from all communities and schools of thought. The one bond that unites them, and makes the Body a homogeneous one is the desire to maintain the peace of the city, and to establish good relations between those who reside within it.

SET-BACK AND AFTER

"When the riots broke out, the Committee realised that the work of conciliation had received a set-back, and communal passion and religious frenzy had the upper hand. The first thing that had to be done was for the Police and Military authorities to take complete control of the situation, and put down the disturbances with a firm hand. It could do only two things—one, to suggest to the authorities the various methods they should adopt in order to restore peace to the city as effectively and as promptly as possible; two, to prevent the conflagration from spreading to other parts of the city. And these two duties the Committee discharged—whether successfully or not, it is for the public to judge.

SUGGESTIONS AND RESPONSE.

"Most of the suggestions the Committee put forward were accepted and carried out, the Police Commissioner being at all times most anxious to work in co-operation with this representative non-official body. It suggested the rounding-up of the Mawalis by combing them out from each locality, by means of military cordons. It suggested the issuing of the Curfew Order; it suggested the patrolling of streets by the military. It suggested the closing of liquor shops. It suggesgted the non-recognition by the authorities of volunteer Corps and unauthorised Ambulance Corps. And many other suggestion too detailed to be set out here.

"It tried to prevent the contamination from spreading to the Northern part of the Island, by issuing hand-bills to the millhands, appealing to them to stick to their work, and also by requesting the local leaders to use their influence in their respective localities, and to keep their men in hand.

RECONCILIATION WORK.

"When the storm had subsided the time had come for the work of conciliation, in reality reconciliation. The Committee had to fight against an intense feeling of bitterness and distrust on both sides. It succeeded in getting a manifesto issued, under the joint signatures of Hindu and Muslim leaders, which went a long way in easing the situation, and in restoring confidence in the minds of the people. The next thing was to induce people to resume their normal activities and to go back to their daily pursuits. It was a task of unexpected and extraordinary difficulty. Members of the Committee went to various localities talked to the Hindu and Muslim residents, made them fraternise and actually made them open their shops in their very presence and entirely owing to their persuasion.

A MEETING PLACE

"The Committee also succeeded in affording a meeting place to the leaders of both the communities. They could sit round the table, exchange ideas and try and understand each other's point of view. This, in itself, was something worth achieving, at a time when communalism of the worst sort was rampant all over the city. Throughout the troubles, the Committee had its formal sitting twice a day, but some or other member of the Committee was always available throughout the day, and a good part of the night. The Committee received deputations from various localities with suggestions or complaints, and the suggestions were carefully considered and the complaints promptly attended to, and investigated.

WAR COMMITTEES.

The Committee has decided to set up Ward Committees in different wards. These bodies will get in touch with the local men who have influence in their own streets or mohollas. They will be, so to speak, the eyes and ears of these Committees through whom they will work. Influential men of each section and sub-section will be asked to be responsible for the peace of that particular portion of the ward.

"In case of the slightest apprehension of trouble, the people of the ward can look to the Committee for guidance, and the Committee can act through its chosen men—its eyes and ears. Three such Committees have already been formed, and others are being rapidly constituted. In the B Ward, a large and influential gathering met at Dr. Metsheri's house, and a representative Committee was formed with Sirdar Suleman Cassum Mitha, as the Chairman. In the E Ward, Committee has Mr. Dimtimkar as its Chairman and Mr. Soares as its Secretary. In the A Ward, Mr. Meyer Nissim has also formed a Committee, and he is the Chairman of it. These Committees are not merely Hindu-Muslim Committees, but have on them all the leading citizen of the ward.

SUGGESTIONS INVITED.

"The Committee has to thank every one, who has given it his help and co-operation. Gibes and carping criticism are of no avail at any time, and much less at a time, when the city has been passing through such a terrible ordeal. But the Committee will always welcome any suggestion, which is likely to make it a more useful organization, and to enable it to discharge its duties more efficiently."

TRIBUTE TO ALLARAKHIA VOLUNTEER CORP

For Help Rendered During Riots

A statement is issued by Hajee Maulabux and 20 others stating that they are the inhabitants of Madanpura Kala-pani locality, appreciating the services of Seth Allarekhia (alias Allya Seth) volunteer Corp, of Bombay Muslim Society, which has rendered unique services in the days of riots by giving protection to stranded persons, without any distinction of caste or creed.

PROMOTE SWADESHI MOVEMENT

Malaviyaji's Fervent Appeal To Princes And People Alike

ESTABLISHMENT OF PERMANENT EXHIBITIONS URGED

(From A Correspondent.)

BENARES, May 29.

Pandit Malaviya has issued) the following statement to the press: "Swadeshi day". I deeply grateful for the response which has been made to my appeal to the country to celebrate the Swadeshi Day, with a view to further extend and deepen the Swadeshi movement. From all information I have received from newspapers, and private letters, I have no doubt that the day will be widely celebrated in British India. I have not yet made special appeal to the ruling princes. Government, and the people of India States to take their full share in the Swadeshi movement; But I do so now.

WHAT IS "SWADESHI" AND "SWADESHI?"

Swadesh means "My Country" and "Swadeshi" means people or things of my country. India is a common country for Princes and people of the Indian States as much as the people of British India, and it is as much the duty of princes and people of the Indian states as of those of British India, and it is an equal advantage to both to promote the Swadeshi movement for the good of our common Motherland.

"I hope where Swadeshi Sangha, or the Buy-Indian-League has not already been established, it will be organized without any avoidable delay in every city, town, Taluqa, Taluq, both in Native India and British India, to promote the objects of the movement.

WANTED PERMANENT EXHIBITIONS.

It is also essential to have a permanent Swadeshi Exhibition, established in very district, with an information Bureau to supply the list of manufacturers, swadeshi articles, their addresses and such other useful information together with a small industrial and commercial library attached to it.

The economic welfare of the people can be secured by promoting the industry both of the farmer and manufacturer. The Swadeshi movement must keep this dual object in view.

The exhibition should therefore, be divided into two main sections Agricultural and Industrial. The object should be to develop the institution as the most important centre in each district to help forward both agricultural and industrial advance, particularly in the direction of cottage industries. It should be remembered (to quote the words of Mahatma Gandhi) that without the cottage industry the Indian peasant is doomed. He can not maintain himself from the produce of the land. He needs a supplementary industry and spinning is the easiest, cheapest and the best. It supplements agriculture, and, therefore, automatically assists materially to solve the problem of our growing poverty.

MAHATMA'S GREATEST SERVICE.

"One greatest service which Mhatma Gandhi has rendered to the country has been the revival of the spinning wheel and hand-spun and hand-woven khaddar, which has brought about the most happy revolution in the clothing of people, both men and women. It has given employment to tens of thousands in every part of British India.

"I would urge all, who can afford it, to use hand-spun and hand-woven cloth and leave all cloth of our Indian mills to be used by those of our people who cannot obtain khaddar.

But this is only one of the home industries with which the Swadeshi movement is concerned. There are a thousand others which, it is our duty and our interest to promote. I appeal to all my countrymen and countrywomen of all classes. creeds, including Government servants, to join this patriotic and humanitarian endeavour and do so, thereby helping to ameliorate and advance the economic condition of our people".

"TYRANNY" OF SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION

"Mill Cloth Treated Worse Than Untouchables"

—*Ex-Minister Desai.*

"NOT A TIME FOR MUTUAL RECRIMINATIONS" RETORTS BHULABHAI DESAI

AHMEDABAD, May 29

Dewan Bahadur Bhrilal Desai, ex-Minister of the Government of Bombay, bitterly complained against the All-India Spinners' Association at the opening of the Swadeshi Exhibition this evening by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai of the Bombay Spinners' Association.

Mr. Harilal Desai said that they, treated mill cloth and cloth woven from mill yarn as worse than untouchables. They insisted on boycotting the exhibition if mill cloth or cloth woven from mill yarn was exhibited there. This was tyranny but they had to agree to the terms of the Spinners' Association.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai said that this was not the time to launch a fight between Millowners' Association and the All-India Spinners Association. While the Swadeshi Sabha organised by the former was declared unlawful, the latter was not declared unlawful and the speaker hoped that it would not be declared unlawful.—A. P.

C. I. D. CONSTABLE FOUND SHOT DEAD

"Purely A Case Of Suicide"

DARJEELING, May 29

Narayan Chandra Biswas, a plain clothed C.I.D. constable, while coming from Rajshahi on special duty, is alleged to have committed suicide, at noon, to-day with his own revolver at the gate of the Museum near the Secretariat. Sergeant Thomas, who was patrolling at the gate of the Secretariat, heard the sound of fire and hurrying to the place found the constable lying dead with a bullet in his chest. One cartridge was found in his revolver.

The Police state that it is purely a case of suicide. The body has been sent for post-mortem examination.—A. P.

CRESCENT F. E. HOSPITAL

Treatment Of Injured On Saturday And Sunday

The following is the list of the injured treated in the Crescent Free Emergency Hospital.

ON SATURDAY (28th May.)

Muslims:—

2 stab wounds (one from the Round Temple (detained) and the other from Prarthana Samaj at 10 p. m.

2 Assaults by Lathis and stones from Phalton Road and Lohar Chawl.)

ON SUNDAY (29th May.

Muslims 26 cases including those of lathi assaults by police, or stones hurled by Hindus, at Tardeo, Kambarwada and Round Temple.

Hindu:—1 case of lathi assault. He was detained and later on, transferred to J. J. Hospital.

Muslims:—5 cases of accidents.

Muslims 2 from the Congress Hospital (detained in this Hospital.)

Total 34.

N. B.—3 cases were detained on Sunday.

Dr. Gidwani Sees His Ailing Sister

HYDERABAD (Sind) May 29

Doctor, Choithram Gidwani arrived here to-day from Bombay to see his ailing sister. The Police Commissioner has granted him fifteen days leave.—A. P.

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WANTED—A MEDICAL GRADUATE for Tutorship in Surgery. Men with previous teaching experience should only apply to the PRINCIPAL, NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, Bombay, 8.
A 4981

WANTED—CANVASSERS for Bombay City to secure orders for the well-known Federal Cork-tipped Cigarettes. Apply personally to THE CIGARETTE SUPPLIERS SYNDICATE, 126, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
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A R 7181

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AGENTS WANTED—Samples and terms from WEST COAST WEAVING ESTT., Chovva, Malabar
A R7259

Trade Announcement.

RAMKRISHNA BHAGWAN INDUSTRIES.—Proprietor:—S. N. HATE, L C E, B.Sc. 54, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Save your Buildings by our (1) VAJRA CEMENT for leakages & (2) Antiwhiteant. Solution Apply for particulars of these and other articles. Sent post free.
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E

Astrologer

"ARIEL", GREAT ASTROLOGER and PALMIST, staying Room No. 84, Hotel Majestic, opp Museum. 'Phone No. 20384. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar says, "Startling in accuracy." Hours 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.
P R 7278

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

NOTICE.

AS USUAL the MATRICULATION SUPPLEMENT, containing names and numbers of successful candidates will be published on the 31st instant at 1 anna per copy.

Agents are requested to book their orders immediately.

10 per cent unsold copies are accepted.

25 per cent commission is allowed on sale proceeds.

SORAB P. KAPADIA,
Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL & LAW AND MEDICAL FUND.

APPLICATIONS WILL BE ACCEPTED TILL 31ST MAY, 1932.

Vacancies of Free, Half-Free and Paying Boarders shall be filled up in June next from High Caste Hindu Students, desirous of prosecuting their studies for B.A., B.Sc. and B.Com. Degrees.

(a) FREE BOARDERS:—According to the vacancies available, free boarders will be elected, who will be provided with board, lodging, clothes, books, College and University fees free.

(b) HALF-FREE BOARDERS:—A certain number will be kept as half-free boarders, who will pay in advance Rs. 125 per term in return for which they will be provided similarly as Free Boarders.

(c) PAYING BOARDERS:—Paying Boarders, desiring to study for degrees of B.A., B.Sc. and B.Com. are provided with only board and lodging on payment of Rs. 150 per term.

(d) PAYING BOARDERS DESIRING TO JOIN THE G. T. HIGH SCHOOL, BOMBAY:—These Boarders will pay in advance Rs. 200 per term in return for which they will be provided similarly as Free Boarders. Preference will be given to Bhatia candidates.

In respect of Paying Boarders both for College as well as School, the first term runs from 15th June and the second term begins on the 10th November and ends on 15th April.

LAW AND MEDICAL FUND:—A certain number of Scholarships will be awarded to Hindu Students, studying for Law and Medicine, preference being given to Bhatia Students.

For printed forms of application and of rules and regulations, apply with particulars as to birth-date, examination passed last and course of studies to be taken up, enclosing one and quarter anna postal stamp to the SECRETARY, G.T. CHARITIES, 162, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
4895.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 754 of 1932.

PARKE DAVIS & CO. .. Plaintiffs.
v|s.
N.R. PHADKE, of Baroda, carrying on business in the name of N. Phadke & Co., at Baroda .... Defendant.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the public that by an order made by the High Court in the above suit on the 14th day of May, 1932 an interim injunction has been granted pending the hearing and final disposal of the above suit, restraining the Defendant abovenamed his servants and Agents from selling or offering for sale any tooth paste and or from otherwise using wrappers or boxes having imprinted thereon any imitation or colourable imitation of the trademark of the Plaintiffs Parke Davis & Co., and also from using the word "Thymodent" or any other word similar to or only colourably differing from the word "Euthymol" or any word or words so contrived as to represent or lead to the belief that the abovenamed Defendant's tooth paste is the tooth paste of Parke Davis & Company and also from selling or offering for sale or disposing of any tooth paste not being manufactured for or by Parke Davis & Co., in the wrappers and of the form of wrappers of Parke Davis & Co., or any wrappers or in any form calculated or intended to pass off or to enable others to pass off such as the tooth paste of the abovenamed Plaintiffs Messrs. Parke Davis & Co.

LITTLE & CO.,
Solicitors for the Plaintiffs.
4977.

Public Notices

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "CELEBES MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 27th May, 1932, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co.
Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, ETC. OF LOKMANYA HINDU VISHRANTI GRIHA.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Rustomji & Ginwala, Attorneys for Messrs. Chimnaji Talakchand & Co. the Plaintiffs in pursuance of the Judge's consent order dated 5th May, 1932, in Suit No. 702 of 1932 (Chimnaji Talakchand & Co. v. Narayan Menda and others) sell by Public Auction at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at Auction Rooms, at 72, Medows Street, Fort.

Show case, iron and wooden chairs, marble top tables, glasses, picture frames, clock, C. B. pots, etc.

And at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the above Hotel at Sleater Road near Grant Road Station.

Show case, iron and wooden chairs, picture frames, ceiling fan, marble top tables, glass jugs, aluminium utensils etc.

Terms:—50 per cent deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

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120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF INTESTATE AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTIES Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay. Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 4th June, 1932, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Police Commissioner's Office, opp. Arthur Crawford Market all the intestate and unclaimed properties such as new and old clothes, utensils, jewellery, etc. etc.

The above will be on view on the sale day and cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
LOUIS BROMFIELD'S
"24 HOURS"
With
CLIVE BROOK
MIRIAM HOPKINS
REGIS TOOMEY
KAY FRANCIS
A girl is murdered ..... an innocent man accused ..... A thief lies dead ..... a child is born ..... Two lovers part ..... and meet again ..... all in "24-HOURS."
Also Showing:—
PLEASE GO AWAY AND LET ME SLEEP;
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With
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Successful Stage Play

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Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Haruna Maru Calcutta	10500	.....	30 May
Maru	5339	1 June	5 June
Iyo ,,	5962	30 May	13 June
Katori ,,	10000	.....	314 June
Kashima Maru	10000	.....	@28 June
*Tottori Maru	5973	17 June	30 June
Yasukuni Maru	12000	.....	@9 July
x Kaga Maru	5860	29 June	13 July

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

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Fushimi Maru	11000	9 June	27 June
Hakozaki Maru	10500	22 June	10 July

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Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Tatsuta Maru	22000	15 June	21 June
Taiyo Maru	22000	21 June	28 June

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Narandas Building Pallard Estate, Bombay 1.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, May 28.
Karmala. Brybe, London.
Celebes Maru, Tanaguchi, Kobe.
Baron Macley, Macdonald, Calcutta.
Vasna, Halls, Busrah.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, May 29.
C|o Lahore, Percival, Liverpool.
Rajput, Dooly, Calcutta.
Shwedagon, Goodbody, Rangoon.
Gumbhira, Brown, Rangoon.
Werdenfels, Oltman, Hamburg.
Jalarashmi, Matches, Karachi.

LOADING.
Bombay May 28.
Steamer Celebes Maru for Kobe.

S.S. Karmala:—The P & O S N Coy's steamer Karmala arrived in harbour on Saturday from London. with a general cargo.

S.S. Celebes Maru:—The O S K steamer Celebes Maru arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe with a general cargo and 5 passengers.

S.S. Baron Macley:—The G T Coy's steamer Baron Macley arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Vasna:—The B I S N Co's steamer Vasna arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and 306 passengers.

S.S. C|o Lahore:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Lahore is expected to arrive here to-day from Karachi with a general cargo and hence she will sail for Liverpool on the same day.

S.S. Rajput:—M T M Co's steamer Rajput sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S. S. Shwedagon:—The I B P Coy's steamer Shwedagon sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S. S. Gambhira:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gambhira sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S.S. Werdenfels:—The L Edwards Ltd steamer Werdenfels sailed yesterday for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S.S. Jalarashmi:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalarashmi sailed yesterday for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 28.
1 Moncalieri 3241, K'chi, 31|5, L T M Co.
3 Karmala 5680, Kobe N F M M & Co.
4 Werdenfels 3852 Antwerp, 30-5, L Edwards.
5 C|o. Sydney 4326 Liverpool, 28/5, K Nixon & Co.
6 Frauenfels 4679, Tuticorin 31|5, L Edward Ltd.
8 Geirfels 4506, Suez, 2-6, L Edwards.
12 Celebes Maru 4262, N F N F O S Kaisha.
14 Khandalla 3289, S Africa 1|6, M M & Co.
16 City of Lille 4054, Karachi 1-6 J Finlay.

VICTORIA DOCK

5 Bandai Maru 2541, Kobe. 30|5, O S Kaisha.
O S Kaisha
6 Hashemi 298 M'Coast 30|5, S Hassam & Co.
7 Golconda 3203 Calcutta 29-5 M M and Co.
8 Gambhira 3196 Rangoon 29/5, M M & Co.
9 Rajput 3391 Calcutta 29-5 T Morrison and Co.
10-11 Alipore 3241, Japan, 12/6, M M and Co.
12 Jalarashmi 2681, K'chi 29|5, Scindia S N Co.
13 Lalita 302, Madras Coast 28|5, Malabar Steamship Co.
16 Laxmi 124, M'Coast NF, National S S Co.
14 Janaki 530, M'Coast, N F Malabar S S.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Silvercedar 2637, N F 28|5, Volkart Bros.
B Fager 661 Bangkok 29-5 F F Campbell.
B Oostcappelle 348, M'Coast 29|5 Merchant S N Co.
L Netravati 699, K'chi 1|6, B S N Co.
M Parvati 628, N F N F B S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Rajputana 3|6 P & O S N Co.
Soudan 9|6, P & O S N Co.
Corfer, 10|6, P & O S N Co.
Mantua 17|6, P & O S N Co.
Maloja 24|6 P & O S N Co.
Kashmir 24|6, P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Gogra 2915, M M & Co.
Mundra 1916 M M and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Tarantia 2/6 G T Co.
Clan Macworther, 10-6 J F Co.
Elysia 20/6 G T Co.
City of Shanghai 316 K N Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Marienfels 3115, L Edward Ltd.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Bangalore 22-5 L Edwards Ltd.
FROM NEW YORK.
C/o Athens 27/5 F F Campbell & Co.
C|Christehurah 16-6 F F Campbell Co.
President Morne 2-6 F F Campbell Co.
President Van Burn 17|6 F F Campbell Co.
FROM CHINA—JAPAN.
Iyo Maru 30|5 N Y Kaisha.
Tottori Maru 17|6 N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru, 2715 O S Kaisha.
Shunko Maru, 8|6 O S Kaisha.
Chitral 3|6 P & O S N Co.
Ranchi 17|6, P O & S N Co.
Kidderpore 21|6 P & O S N Co.
FROM SYDNEY.
Narkunda 11|6 P & O S N Co.
Cathey 25|6 P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Khandalla 21-5 M M & C.
Kenya 4|6 M M & Co.
Karagola 18|6 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.
Somali, NF, P & O S N Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Gierfels 3-6, L Edward Ltd.
FOR HULL.
C/Lille 1/6 J F Co.
FOR KOBE.
Bandai Maru 29-5, O S Kaisha.
Alipore NF, P & O S N Co.
Karmala N F P & O S N Co.
Celebes Maru, N F O S Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bamora 1/6 M M and Co.
Vasna 3/6 M M and Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Khandalla 3/6 M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON
Hatarana N F, M M and Co.
Nerbudda, NF, M M & Co.
Jalatarang, NF, S S N Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Golconda, NF, M M & Co.
Jalaputra, NF, S S N Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Moncalieri N F, L T Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Fager, 29|5 F F Campbell Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Khosrou, NF, T M Co.
Rehmani N F T M Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.
Somali, P & O S N Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Gierfels L Edward Ltd
FOR TRIESTE.
Moncalieri N F, L T Co.
FOR HULL.
C/Lille J F C.
FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS.
Bandai Maru O S Kaisha.
Alipore P & O S N Co.
Karmala N F P & O S N Co.
Celebes Maru N F O S Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bamora 1/6, M M and Co.
Vasna 3/6 M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON
Hatarana, M M and Co.
Jalatarang S S N Co.
Nerbudda, M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Golconda, M M & Co.
Jalaputra S S N Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Fager F F Campbell.
FOR JEDDAH.
Khosrou T M & Co.
Rehmani T M Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Khandalla M M & Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Faiger 27|5.
Janaki 27|5.
Silvercedar Boats Am. Cotton 27|5.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, May 28.
S.S. Malwa, for London:—2 cases mangoes, M M & Co.
For Marseilles:—1 case mangoes Grindlay & Co.
S.S. Mongolia, for London:—21 cases isinglass, Grindlay & Co.
S.S. Somali, for London:—880 bags linseed cakes, Kesha Prasad & Co; 125 drums magnesium chloride, Pioneer Magnesia Works; 80 bags sandalwood, S Nowroji & Co.
S.S. So Lille, for Hull:—140 drums groundnut oil, A R Gomerbhoy.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, May 28.
S.S. Malwa; Agents: M M & Co., from London:—193 bars silver, 35 cases castor oil, 40 cases salt, 602 cases whisky, 135 cases vinegar, 37 cases toilet paper, 265 cases gin, 100 cases syrup, 73 cases tyres, 40 cases ink, 40 cases glucose, 168 drums lub. oil, 31 drums asphalt, 1790 drums linseed oil, 257 drums turpentine, 119 drums colour, 2616 drums paint, 205 cases boot polish, 142 cases sausages, 40 kegs red lead, 51 cases jams, 49 cases biscuits, 185 cases beer, 107 loose bronze, 30 cases short, 70 cases ale, 60 cases lager, 85 cases glaxo, 75 cases O Stamalt, 250 cases cordeals, 60 cases fruit salt, 40 cases cheese, 100 cases caraway-seed, 50 cases wine, 17 cases brandy, 29 cases O stores, 74 cases cigarettes, 40 kegs white lead, 210 kegs whiting, 105 kegs scrap leather, 80 kegs chemicals, 287 drums varnish.

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Patrick Geddes

"FLAME OF THOUGHT AND INSPIRATION"

AN ASSOCIATE'S TRIBUTE

S. K. Ratcliffe writes in the "Nation":—

Patrick Geddes, who died at Montepellier in the south of France April 17, was one of the few men of indisputable genius produced by Britain in our time. He would have called himself first of all a naturalist; and on the whole it was of his absorption in the sciences of life that one was continually aware when listening to the music of his deep eyes of Celtic blue. But no label could serve for Patrick Geddes. He was wonderful and inexhaustible: a brilliant intelligence, a spirit of the finest temper, a maker of visions, a weaver of spells. And for some thousands of men and women scattered about the world his memory is a possession that can never fade or be impaired. He used to say that he was known as a fellow who pulled the bell and ran away. His friends were apt to put it otherwise. They said he had foreseen more and started more creative enterprises than any man of his epoch.

A WANDERING SCHOLAR.

Geddes was a pure Scott, born at Perth in 1854, and by instinct a wandering scholar. Nothing seemed to him more absurd than that, in an age when universal science had replaced the scholasticism of the Middle Ages, the student should be a graduate of a single university. Hence he worked in the London laboratory of T. H. Huxley, in Germany earned ringing encomiums from Haeckel and Virchow, and made himself equally at home among the marine biologists of the French coast and in the group of geographers and social analysts headed by the brothers Reclus. In the light of his later amazing florescence it is curious to recall that his first reputation was made as a specialist. He found an almost ideal collaborator in J. Arthur Thomson of Aberdeen, and their book on "The Evolution of Sex" was, for English-speaking students at all events, a door into a new world of inquiry and understanding.

LONE EXPLORER.

Geddes and Thomson made a pair of astonishing opposites. At intervals during forty-five years they worked together, and in the last stage they completed the big "Principles of Biology" in which a reader who happened to know both men may amuse himself by examining the sections and their joints. What Geddes needed more than anything else was a partner like Arthur Thomson in the adventure of the social sciences, into which, during the second half of his life, he threw himself with unresting energy and with a steadiness of purpose joined to a power of improvisation that was a continual marvel to his friends. This partner, however, he could never discover. In Edinburgh and London, in India and Jerusalem, and latterly at Montpellier, he brought together a company of enthusiastic disciples who believed—and quite rightly—that there was no such master of knowledge and ideas as he, and no such interpreter of man in society. But it would still be true to say that Patrick Geddes was a lone thinker and explorer. So far as I know, he did not succeed in winning over any important sociologist to his basic ideas or to the use of his method. His books on sociology and civics, apart from his brilliantly concrete special reports and reconstruction plans, are not expressive of his extraordinary mind; and to me it was always a matter of stumbling that this vivid and sardonic assailant of academic science, and of the endless forms of what he called necrology, sshould at timcs run into an orgy of cacophonous terms hardly less awful than the enemy's worst. When he was indulging himself in this fashion, no listener unacquainted with the real Geddes could have been made to believe that here was a wondrous interpreter of life and habit, who held a bunch of magic keys and whose insight at its best was unsurpassed.

"PROFESSOR OF THINGS IN GENERAL."

It is just a quarter of a century since, in London and at the Sociological Society, I came first into intimate contact with Professor Patrick Geddes. It was a delight to work with him, and a terrible worry. His professorship was a small affair of botany, at Dundee, but as a great newspaper remarked, he was, like Carlyle's most famous hero, Professor of Things in General. He had established the Outlook Tower as a laboratory of sociology and civics on the castle hill of Edinburgh, had founded university halls of residence, been a pioneer of summer schools, had led an onslaught on the slums and a cvrusade for the redemption of the Old Town, and had started an original publishing house. In London he was an apostle of workers' education, a founder of the eugenics movement, undeniable first leader in the new craft of town-planning, and creator of the method of regional survey—that is, the study and systematic remaking of city and neighbourhood upon the basis of their organic relationship. He saw man as made by his world and molded by his occupation; a man is what he does.

Patrick Geddes was a flame of thought and inspiration, darting in all directions. His personal associations were world-wide appeared to know everybody who counted, to have the entree into every gathering, commanding the means of approach to any power in the provinces of education and social effort. When Europe plunged into war he turned to the East, gave some years of service to India as teacher and social planner, and then found at Jerusalem an opportunity for designing the Hebrew University as a unifier of ancient faiths and center of a new humane culture. Later still, and this was his last enterprise, he set out to revive the Scots College at Montpellier, with the idea of relating it directly to such organs of a renascent Asia as Tagore's international college in Bengal.

Certainly he was the victim of an almost unlimited energy, which spent itself along a hundred roads. And I regard it as a tragedy that he could never transfer the colours of his thought and the jewels of his talk to the printed page, and that he failed to devise any means of giving available form to the diagrams and paper-foldings by which he would hold his listeners enthralled as he flew from point to point of his discourse. I do not know how a genius of this kind could have been imprisoned and preserved for posterity; and we must, perhaps, be reconciled to the conclusion that Patrick Geddes was one of those who, having inestimable riches to share with their fellows, can bestow them only through the light of the mind and the flash of a defiant deed.

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CHURCHILL CHEERS HOARE

Repression Policy Welcomed

During the recent debate in the House of Commons on India. Mr. Churchill said that six months had passed since he had the opportunity of taking part in Indian debate. Great were the changes in policy and in the scene which had taken in that brief period.

Reviewing events from Lord Irwin's declaration on Dominion status, he came to the Second Round Table Conference, in which Gandhi was treated with exceptional ceremony. He was even permitted to visit Buckingham Palcce in an attire so scanty that it excluded him from the Vatican. (Laughter).

The Second Round Table closed in all kinds of patitudes and blowery speeches, none of which had any relation to the realities of Indian Government or to the true needs of the mass of the Indian people. "My dear Mahatma," as the Prime Minister called him, returned to India to resume his agitation and the National Government, with its vast Conservative core, using all the press and the party whips, compelled the House of Commons to endorse the loosely phrased, while far-reaching commitments of the Prime Minister's valedictory speech.

In January there came a great change. The new Viceroy, Lord Willingdon, supported and, he had no doubt, inspired by the Secretary for India, and feeling he had behind him the life and strength of the present House of Commons, resolved to arrest Mr. Gandhi and Congress leaders, and, by the enforcement of a series of most drastic Ordinances, restore law and order firmly throughout India.

CRUSHING GANDHI.

"That decision, so courageous and so soberly carried out," said Mr. Churchill, "makes a great difference in my attitude towards the Indian policy of his Majesty's Government."

When he (Mr. Churchill) spoke at the Cannon-street Hotel in November, 1930. he said. after much reflection, that sooner or later they would have to crush Gandhi and the Indian Congress. That statement was more censured than any that he had ever made.

The Government of India and the National Government at home had adopted this very policy of crushing Gandhi and the Indian Congress. For nearly four months Mr. Gandhi and his principal lieutenants, with many thousands of followers, had been in gaol, and the Indian Congress had been proclaimed an illegal organisation. Through all the action which had been taken probably there had been fewer people killed by Government bullets. as he had told people on his travels, than there had been by gangster bullets in the United States during the same period. (Cheers.)

He did not think there had been need to use a single company or a single platoon in the maintenance of internal order. The Indian police, that admirable force under their handful of British sergeants and inspectors, had been able to assert British authority with hardly any loss of life. Not a tithe as many Indians had been killed or injured in the sporadic riots this year as were massacred by their fellow-countryren at Cawnpore and and other places in 1931.

OUR REVIVING EMPIRE.

He would like to congratulate Lord Willingdon and his council. and secondly and not least, the Secretary of State for India, and the new House of Commons, whose resolute and patriotic spirit was making itself increasingly manifest throughout all quarters of our reviving Empire.

He certainly did not ask the Government to close the door on sane, well-conceived constitutional reform in India, but he hoped the Government would not descend again into the dark places from which we had been to some extent extricated by the belated but salutary action of the Viceroy and Sir Samuel Hoare.

The difficulties of Sir Samuel Hoare as Secretary of State were not all in India. His greatest difficulties were perhaps the wordy obligations entered into on this our side of the ocean. We ought to do what we had to do entirely from the point of view of the well-being of India, and we should not shape our policy so as to save the face of someone in a high position over here. (Cheers.)

"I think we run a risk", he said, "of overemphasising the importance of political change in India as contrasted with the material and moral advance.

"Our concern, our ruthless concern. must be the greatest good for the greatest number of the people of India. If ever British interests clash with the greatest good of the greatest number I say, without hesitation, British interests should be properly subordinated. But I believe the interests of the Indian proletariat and of Great Britain are in harmony; that the clashes are only between the political classes, not between the great masses.

"I say without hesitation that it would be far better to quit for ever the soil of India than that we should take by armed force such profit as could be made out of our association with India, and shamelessly ignore our duties to its innumerable people.

"Sir Samuel Hoare has spoken of the great works that are going forward in India. Take Lord Lloyd's barrage which will benefit 3,000,000 of Indians. I expect that work has done far more good and will be far more honoured in Indian history than all the Constitution-mongering on which for the last ten years Governments of India have been actively engaged. (Cheers.) It will do far more good than all the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms—(hear, hear) —and it will outweigh the blessings of the perorations of Lord Lothian, Lord Sankey, and Lord Snell." (Laughter.)

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Co-educational School At Matunga

The South Indian Education Society, has now completed the educational school at Matunga. A splendid site has been obtained and the school will be located at Singhanees Bungalow A splendid Singhanee's Bungalow near King's Circle, Matunga, adjoining the present Municipal school.

Two classes will be opened to begin with a preparatory class and First standard. The medium of instruction will be English, Sanskrit being compulsory. An attempt will be made to impart instruction in Hindi also.

The school will be opened to non-south Indians as well as, it is entirely undenominational and open to every one.

The fees will be Rs. 4/ for the preparatory and Rs. 5 for the 1st. Standard.

Compulsory physical culture, music, needle-work for girls and some form of handicraft for boys will form features of the school education.

Application for admission can be made at the offices of the School which will be open from 30th May 1932 between the hours of 7-30 and 8-30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Applications by post can be sent to the Secretary, S. I. Education Society, Singhanee Bungalow, Matunga, Bombay.

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CONFLICTING INTERESTS IN SALT TRADE

Complaint About Aden's Monopoly

FINANCE MEMBER'S SEARCH FOR WORKABLE FORMULA

SIMLA, May 25.

Addressing the members of the Salt Conference in Simla, on Wednesday, Sir George Schuster said:—

I will briefly remind you of the circumstances that led us to issue invitations to this Conference and the objects that we had in view in doing so.

TARIFF BOARD'S FINDINGS.

You will remember that the Tariff Board in their report on the Salt Industry issued in September 1930 arrived at the following main conclusions.

(1) That fine white crushed salt of the quality requisite to enable the foreign article to be entirely replaced in what I will call for the sake of convenience the Bengal Market, could be produced in sufficient quantities and at a reasonable price in India.

(2) That for this purpose Aden could be treated as Part of India.

(3) That in order to develop Indian production to this extent the main desideratum was the stabilisation of prices at a fair level in relation to the cost of production.

(4) That Rs. 66 per 100 maunds ex-ship at Calcutta, would represent such a fair level, and would not be burdensome to the consumer compared with the average of prices in the past, and

(5) That the greatest public advantage would be derived from making India self-supporting, if the Northern India sources were developed so that the Bengal market would be supplied to a larger extent by rail-borne rather than by sea-borne salt.

I will dwell on this last point, because it is all-important. It is really the key-stone of the edifice designed by the Tariff Board, whose plans have in the main formed the basis of our own constructive measures. But it has often been overlooked in discussions in the Legislature and in the Press, and in representations addressed to the Government both before and after they issued invitations to this conference.

INLAND SOURCES.

The Tariff Board considered that the development of the inland sources would secure the following advantages:—

(1) A guarantee against shortage in war-time.

(2) Additional traffic for Railways.

(3) Additional business for Indian steel, iron and wagon companies, and

(4) A reduction in the price of salt at the Northern sources as a result of increased production.

The advantages that would follow the development of the supply of Sea-borne Salt of Indian origin to the Bengal markets they definitely pronounced to be of insufficient importance from the national point of view to justify by themselves the placing of any considerable burden on the Indian consumer. Indian sea-borne salt was only to be encouraged so far as might be "necessary" to make up any deficiency in the supply, and "possible" without undue hardship to the consumer.

Though the scheme that they recommended was not one of protection in the ordinary sense of that word, it would have had similar results, and its benefits would have necessarily been enjoyed (as the benefits of the measures actually adopted have been enjoyed) by Aden and the other Indian sources of sea-borne salt. But here again, the Board held that there was no case for protecting (in any sense) the sources just mentioned considered by themselves. Aden they considered was strong enough to stand, as she had long stood, without protection; while to other Indian Sources of sea-borne salt were not of sufficient importance, actual or potential, to deserve it, whether from the economic point of view or from that national safety.

These conclusions have been accepted by the Government and by the Legislature. I have dwelt on them because it is essential that we should always keep them before us in the forthcoming discussions.

Though the Government and the Legislature accepted these basis conclusions of the Tariff Board, they did not adopt the measures advocated by the Board for giving practical effect to them. These were, briefly, as an interim measure the immediate, assumption of the control of the imports of salt into Bengal by the Government, which was to buy all the salt and sell it at standard rates, and ultimately the constitution of a Marketing Board, subject to such degree of statutory control as might be necessary in the public interests—regulating the salt trade throughout India.

ADDITIONAL IMPORT DUTY.

It is not necessary for me to discuss here the reasons that led to the rejection of this somewhat ambitious scheme, in favour of that embodied in the Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act of 1931 which as you know has been extended to the end of the year 1932-'33. Not need I recite the provisions of that Act, with which all here must be familiar. We are now concerned with the effects produced by that Act, and with certain problems arising out of them.

The results are briefly these. Prices have been stabilised at about the level indicated as reasonable by the Tariff Board. Imports of foreign salt (including imports from Goa) fell from 3,53,979 tons in the period 1st April to 31st December, 1930, to 1,13,462 tons in the corresponding period of 1931. The production at Aden has been enormously stimulated; each of the four concerns there has a record output during 1931. The combined output of all four in 1931 was 2,85,459 tons, against the highest previously recorded figure of 2,38,536 tons. Exports from Aden during the period April to December 1931 (most of which went to Bengal) considerably exceeded the exports to all destinations for any previous complete financial year, and steps are, I understand, being taken to expand production at Aden still further.

IMPORTS FROM OKHA.

Considerable increases also occurred in the imports into Calcutta during the period April to December, 1931, from Karachi and Okha, Karaihi rose from 14,267 to 18,095 tons and Okha from 3,186 to 13,021 tons while Navalakhi from which there were no imports in the period already mentioned in 1930 sent 5,323 tons in the same period in 1931. That these increases were not still larger is no doubt partly, at least, due to the fact that he production of fine white crushed salt at those sources is still more or less in the initial stage, and will take some time to develop fully, just as at Khewra the measures for the production of salt for the Bengal market are only in process of execution while at Pachbadra the preliminary survey has yet to be completed before a definite scheme can be elaborated. At Karachi transport facilities have to be provided.

ADEN'S MONOPOLY.

Not naturally, however, the situation that I have sketched has given rise to complaints that the lion's share of the benefits of the additional duty has been enjoyed by Aden, to whose interests the consumer is represented as having been sacrificed. Aden sent 2,20,131 tons out of the total imports of 2,86,836 tons of Indian sea-borne salt. The Salt Advisory Committee of the Legislative Assembly, in their second report which was signed at the end of last February, expressed the apprehension that there was a possibility—by no means—that under the present arrangements Aden might secure a virtual monopoly of the entire market to the exclusion not only of the maritime sources in India proper, but also—and this would be directly contrary to the policy recommended by the Tariff Board and accepted by the Government of India and the Legislature of the sources in Northern India. In fact I must say without hesitation or ambiguity that this is a result which the Government of India could not accept. It would be entirely contrary to their duty of guarding Indian interests and to the opinions clearly expressed by the Legislature.

But we do not want to set unfairly to anybody. We recognise that the Aden producers are acting as ordinary business men would act, and that it is in some respects to the advantage of the Indian consumer that they should display energy and enterprise in developing their production. In fairness to them we do not want to do anything suddenly or secretly. We want to be frank and open with them and do our best to arrive at an arrangement which will reconcile everybody's interests. That was the underlying idea of the Salt Committee of the Legislative Assembly, and that is why we have summoned this conference representative of the various interests concerned to discuss how a result so completely at a variance with the intentions of the Government and the Legislature be averted, whether by a system of allottin certain quotas to the different sources according to a well co-ordinated programme, covering a series of years, or by some other expedient. What I have just said, gentlemen, at once explains your presence here to-day and indicates the most important question for discussion. I have no intention of prejudging the results of our deliberations, which must of course be largely affected by the facts, statistics and arguments that you will adduce, but I will just indicate that it appears to me at present that the problem may be narrowed down to the determination on the one hand of the maximum share of the market that Khewra and other Northern Indian sources can supply, (which in view of the policy recommended by the Tariff Board and accepted by the Indian Legislature should be as large as possible), and on the other hand of the share that in common fairness Aden should be allowed to contribute without question or restriction, having regard to its position as a pioneer in the manufacture of fine white salt in India, to the vested interests that it may reasonably be regarded as having acquired, and to the undoubted fact that it is probable that India will never be able to dispense with Aden salt, if the price to the consumer is to be maintained at a reasonable level. The fixing of such a figure for Aden would not preclude the possibility of permits being granted from year to year (perhaps on a diminishing scale) for the importation of quantities in excess of the figure so fixed.

NO INTERFERENCE

It seems obvious that the Legislature could not commit itself to a system of rigidly determined quotas for all existing sources, which would imply an even greater interference with the free play of competition than was involved in, and was in our view one of the objections to, the Tariff Board's scheme which I have already described. Our desire is to interfere as little as possible with the ordinary course of trade, and to do nothing that would tend to stereotype existing conditions, removing the incentive to enterprise or to the exploitation of new sources, and depriving the consumer of his freedom of choice as between different qualities, and of any benefits that he might derive from the natural advantages that certain works enjoy as compared with others, or from improved methods and greater efficiency of operation. My own, purely provisional, view is that having determined the two factors that I have mentioned—and of course the quotas (to use a convenient term) of Khewra and Aden would not be rigidly determined, but would be liable to modification from time to time according to varying circumstances and needs,—the rest of the market should be left open to free competition between the various salts from other Indian sources and (subject to the handicap of the additional duty) between salts from those sources and foreign salt. The feasibility of such a scheme depends to some extent on whether there is any danger that the probable output of non-Aden sources of sea-borne salt, added to the amount up to which Aden imports are to be unrestricted, will reach a total so large as to threaten the prospects of rail-borne salt from the Northern India sources. Perhaps it will be found that there is no such danger at present, but that it may arise in the future. Manufacturers of sea-borne salt in India proper must therefore clearly recognise from the outet that there are limits to the expansion of their production, beyond which they will run the risk of finding some system of control extended to them also.

QUOTA SYSTEM.

A comprehensive system of quotas all round, apart from the objections that I have already mentioned, would practically amount to a guarantee by the Government that each source should be in a position to dispose of a certain quantity of salt, and this in turn might mean either that the consumer would be compelled to buy, at what may be termed a standard price, salt that was not of the quality that he desired, or that the Government would be compelled to step in and exercise some sort of control over quality, the kind of bureaucratic interference that would never be likely to work satisfactorily and that we are anxious to avoid. Indeed, it might be found that control of this sort could not be exercised effectively except by reviving the idea of establishing a Government monopoly over the salt supplies of the Bengal market.

The other important subject for consideration is the fair selling price fixed by the Tariff Board. It was felt by the salt Advisory Committee that the time had come when this should be investigated afresh, in view of the heavy fall in freights in general (giving Aden a far larger margin of profit than the Tariff Board had contemplated) and of prices in general. We have to consider, whether such an investigation is necessary, and if so how it should be undertaken.

GOVT. RESPONSIBILITY.

There is only one thing which I would add in conclusion. As far as the Government of India are concerned, they want to hear what you have to say as to your prospects and to take advantage of your advice. But in the end the responsibility for the decision as to what action should be taken must rest and I am sorry to say it for the responsibility weighs very heavily on me—with the Government. If we can find that there is some scheme which would commend general agreement so much the better. We should certainly be influenced by that; but the final decision will have to rest with us after we have heard what you have to say. I would only ask you to believe that we shall do our utmost to arrive at a decision which is fair to all the producers, and most conducive to the interests of India as a whole."

Newly discovered!
A priceless safeguard to teeth

—an entirely new cleansing and polishing material has been developed that is twice as soft as polishing materials commonly used in tooth pastes. Gives teeth a higher polish, brighter lustre—FILM stains disappear completely.

THE Pepsodent Laboratories announce a revolutionary discovery—a new cleansing and polishing material for tooth paste. For six months Pepsodent Tooth Paste has contained this remarkable new material. It possesses three exclusive virtues:

1. It stands unexcelled in removing dull, destructive FILM.
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Pepsodent—special FILM-removing tooth paste

Removing FILM is, and always will be, Pepsodent's chief duty. Today's Pepsodent performs that duty better than ever before. Its new cleansing and polishing material brings a change in teeth's appearance within a few days' time.

Get a tube of Pepsodent today. See how quickly and safely it rids your teeth of decay-producing film—how it polishes them to sparkling brilliance.

Pepsodent

Use Pepsodent Tooth Paste twice a day—
see your dentist at least twice a year

DR. B. N. DESAI, L.M.S. Hydrocel Specialist
(Vadifalia, Surat),
Without Operation
Cures Radically (with one injection)
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from 1st to 6th every Month
In SIRDAR GRIHA (HOTEL) Crawford Market.
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Toilet Powder
Dainty Get-up and Deliciously Perfumed.
'WHITE ROSE, VIOLET, JASMIN.'
(Packed in Tins, both with or Without Puffs).
AN ALL-INDIAN PREPARATION.
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Agents:—THE BENGAL STORES, : :: :: :: BOMBAY.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Vaishakh, Vad 11, 1933.
Parsi—Adar 26, 1931.
Muslim—Mohurrum 23, 1351.
Sunrise:—6hr. 1m.
Sunset:—7hr. 11m.
High tide—9.08, 29.32.
Low tide—2.32, 24.38.
Phase of the Moon:—New Moon June 5. 1st Quarter 12th June. 3h. 9m. Full Moon 18th June 6h. 3m. p. m. Last quarter 26th June 2h. 6m. a. m.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 Noon, selection of Indian gramophone records; 7 p.m.: Concert of Indian music by Homji sisters. 9 p.m. News items in Hindi.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Friday, the 3rd June will be a Post Office holiday on account of His Majesty the King Emperor's birthday.

All the departments of the Bombay General Post Office and the town sub-offices including the Telegraph branch will on that day observe the same working hours as on Sundays.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation, Dr. Jal Dastur C. Pavri will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (French Bridge, Chowpati) on Tuesday, 31st May at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "The Literature of Persia."

The lecture is open to the public.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE. — "21 Hours" a Paramount Picture. Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE CINEMA. — "Black Coffee". Daily at 4-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS THEATRE.—"Innocents of Paris". A Paramount Picture. Daily at 4, and 6-30 p.m.
PATHE CINEMA, Lamington Road. — Pathe Sound Gazette. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee on Thursday at 3-30 p.m.
RIALTO.—"Trader Horn". Daily at 6-15 and 9-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON TALKIES, Dhobi Talao.—"Fox Movietone Follies". Daily at 4; 6-30 and 10 p.m. (S.T.)
CAPITOL. — "Just A Gigolo". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PLATONIC FRIENDS

Married Man Took Girl Out In Car

A casual introduction grew into a pleasing friendship described as platonic. After a time it was wisely broken off, and all would have been well had not a letter obtruded itself.

David Henry Satchwell, aged 47, a printer, of Oday-road, Abingdon-on-Thames, is charged with demanding, per a letter, £30 from the prosecutor who was referred to as "Mr. A." A remand on bail was ordered.

to as Mr. A." A remand on bail

"Mr. A" said he was a married man. About 18 months ago he was in his car near Sutton Station, when he was introduced to Miss Lena Satchwell by a man friend of his.

Subsequently he took the girl for rides in his car and introduced her to his wife at their home. He and his wife also met Miss Satchwell at dances. His friendship for the girl was with the full knowledg of his wife, and was merely platonic.

The particular letter from Satchwell, the cause of the prosecution, read as follows:—

"This is a matter of grave concern. My wife, for some considerable time, has been ill. This illness has been augumented by worry of her daughter, her first child, being friendly with a married man.

"You simply want the matter finished, so that you can put on your hat and smile to yourself... If the expenses of this affair do not run into three figures before it is finished then I will be greatly surprised. If no amicable settlement can be arrived at, then I have decided to put the whole thing into the hands of a lawyer to deal with as he thinks fit."

THE RIALTO
TO-NIGHT AT 6-15 & 9-30 p.m.
METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S GREAT ANIMAL PICTURE OF A THOUSAND MIGHTY JUNGLE THRILLS
TRADER HORN
Please Be In Time & Note Change In Timings.

Bombay's 28th "War Council" Arrested

SEQUEL TO FLAG SALUTATION AT CHOWPATTY

Five persons were injured in a lathi charge made by the police to disperse a crowd of people assembled at Chowpatty on Sunday morning to witness a flag salutation ceremony announced to be held by the Congress. Of the injured two persons were removed to the Free Emergency Hospital and three volunteers were treated at the Congress Free Hospital.

25TH 'WAR COUNCIL' UNDER ARREST.

The members of the 28th 'War Council' accompanied by volunteers marched to Chaupaty at about 8-30 a.m. on Sunday. They were ordered to disperse and on their refusal the thre members of the Emergency Council were put under arrest and the rest were dispersed by a lathi charge.

The whole of Choupaty was cleared by the police who chased away the spectators.

The police also arrested 10 volunteers the total number of arrests being 13.

WORLD'S MONETARY CRISIS

Professor Cassel On Currency Control

OXFORD, (By Mail.)

Professor Gustav Cassel delivered at Rhodes House the first of three Rhodes Memorial lectures on "The Crisis in the World's Monetary System."

Professor Cassel began by showing how the fluctuation in the value of gold brought about by the War had destroyed the old popular faith in a definite and objectively given value of gold as the common basis for the world's monetary system. Yet a return to the gold standard was, in the first half of the twenties, the only means of averting economic and social catastrophe and of rendering possible a convalescence of the world's economy.

Return to the gold standard had required that greater stability of value should be provided for gold. The United States carried through a process of deflation by which the price-level of commodities was reduced, and consequently the value of gold increased from about 40 to about 67 per cent. of its pre-War value. Other countries desirous of restoring their currency to a gold standard basis had to fix their commodity price-level in a certain proportion to the American. The dollar was originally a paper currency regulated so as to maintain a definite parity with gold. The connexion was now reversed, the paper currency being regulated independently, and the dollar being stabilized at a purchasing power determined absolutely by the U.S.A.'s management of its currency, while the value of gold had simply to adjust itself to this value of the dollar.

"Quite clearly order modern conditions, the world's gold market can no longer be considered a free market, governed by objective economic forces, in which a definite value of gold emerges automatically. Those who cherish the hope that the world market for gold will gradually return to some such conditions grossly delude themselves. The gold standard of the future will always be a 'controlled' or 'managed' standard subject to deliberate influence."

The most natural object for monetary policy was doubtless a certain stabilization of the purchasing power of foney. How far stabilization would prove possible in the future we should only know when we had applied a rational policy of stabilization for decades, and thus won experience and skill in the matter. Obviously we could attain anything of that sort if we never started the work. Hitherto the majority of economists had been content with producing a whole literature on the difficulties, and had paid very little attention to the important results already attained by the stabilization policy.

GOLD PRODUCTION.

The annual gold supply for the future, however, was not likely to be sufficient as a basis for a stable value of gold. "Roughly calculated," Professor Cassel said, "an annual production of gold equal to 3 per cent. of the accumulated stock of gold will be required for the future to ensure that, without disturbance of the general price-level of commodities, the world may advance at a rate of progress corresponding to that of pre-War days—namely, at about 3 per cent. per annum. The world's gold production to-day is actually agout two-thirds of what we have found to be normally requisite to keep the level of prices constant. The deficency is so enormous that ordinary discoveries of new gold mean little towards its repair.

"Experts are unanimous in their opinion that gold production from present sources will sink considerably in the next decade. Of course no man can say that the discovery of a new goldfield of real importance is quite impossible. But the world has been explored more thoroughly in search of gold than for any other of Nature's resources, and the prospects of new discoveries, especially in proximity to ample supplies of cheap labour, are therefore not very great. A systematic gold economizing policy will therefore be necessary. The present violent crisis is fundamentally the result of the fact that the monetary policy of leading countries has departed from this programme without the slightest regard to the inevitable consequences.

"After 1925 the gold economizing policy continued for some time to gain ground. An achievement of particular importance was that it succeeded in preventing India from putting gold coins into circulation when that country adopted the gold standard. India's demand for gold coins would probably have been so great that it would completely have frustrated the whole gold economizing policy. For some years also a certain co-operation between the Central Banks succeeded in restricting their demands for gold so far that it was possible to prevent any considerable rise in the value of gold. The world reaped the fruits of this policy in an economic development in which most countries had their share, and which for some countries meant a great deal of prosperity. In the basic economic conditions there was no reason at all why this development should not go on, and the tremendous productive powers inherent in the world's material resources, technical progress and capitalistic organization, be allowed to create wealth and raise the standard of life of humanity to the standard of their real capacity. But an indispensable condition for such a development was always that a certain degree of stability were secured for the world's monetary system. An appalling lack of insight into the true nature of the problem prevailed. Most governing circles paid no attention to the very explicit warnings of economic science, and some of the most important countries completely failed to grasp both the necessity of international cooperation and their particular responsibility for the fate of the world's monetary system."

BOMBAY'S CRY OF AGONY

(Continuel from page 1)

sioner has ordered the closing of all shops in B. C. and D. Wards of the city.

TRAM TRAFFIC

Tram trame on Sandhurst Road was suspended owing to rioting on Sunday morning. Tram cars on other lines were running at irregular intervals. The reports of assaults on pedestrians created alarm and a number of shops which remained open on the previous were closed. The trouble till mid-day was confined to only Muslim localities and although all the mills were closed the Parel area was peaceful.

WORKERS STABBED FATALLY.

The first instance of hooliganism occurred at Trimbak Parasram Street near Chota Kabrastan, Grant Road soon after sunrise when a Mahratha worker was pounced upon and fatally assaulted. The victim succumbed to his injuries on the spot. Later the dead body was removed to the morgue.

A Bhayya milkman passing along Mahomedali Road was stabbed to death.

The third murder took place at Bhendi Bazar.

WAYLAID BY MUSLIM MOB.

A Hindu named Kanavalal Makkai was waylaid by a Muslim mob He was stabbed as well as assaulted with sticks. When the police arrived on the scene the assailies took to their heels. The injured man who was profusely bleeding was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries.

At Pinjra Gulli near C. P. Chawl a Hindu hawker was stabbed several times. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital at 8 a.m. where he died an hour after admission. The name of the deceased was Kanavalal Gopidas.

The fifth fatal case was that of a man who was stabbed at the junction of Palton Road and Hornby Road the previous night. He died in the G. T. Hospital on Sunday. The police have arrested a Muslim in connection with this murder.

WASHING BLOOD-STAINED CLOTHES.

A Muslim was found on Sunday morning washing blood-stained clothes near the public tap at the junction of Mahomedali Road and Hornby Road. The matter was reported to the police who arrested the man. Later several witnesses pointed him out as being the man who murdered a pedestrian the previous night. The arrested man may be charged with murder.

A tragic case of stabbing which may prove fatal occurred at Carnac Bunder.

More than eight stabbing cases occurred at Null Bazar area the affected parts being Golpitha, Parel Road, Duncan Road. The assaults were mostly carried out in by-lanes. Other storm centres were: Bhendi Bazar, Sandhurst Road, Two Tanks, Dongri and Mahomedali Road.

TROUBLE ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY

Official Version

BOMBAY, May 29.

A press note issued by the Director of Information says:—

"There was another outbreak of disorder in the city during the week-end, leading to several murders and many injured. Everything was quiet until 5/30 p. m. on Saturday, when a Mohammedan named Ishaq Niazali or Neayatullah was assaulted with sticks near Fanaswadi. He was removed by the Police to the J. J. Hospital. Exaggerated reports of this incident reached the Null Bazaar and Round Temple localities, and soon Hindus began to be assaulted in this area, while an attempt was made to set fire to a shop at Khoja Street. People were stabbed at Duncan Road, Grant Road, Khoja Street, Nakhoda Street, Dongri Market, Round Temple, Ripon Road and other places.

TROUBLE RE-STARTS.

During the night things were quiet, but trouble started again on Sunday morning and assaults were reported from Maharbouri, Dongri and Nagpada. Most of the shops in important localities such as Bhendi Bazaar, Kalbadevi Road, Null Bazaar, Sheikh Memon Street and Girgaum Road were closed.

Upto 8/15 p. m. on Sunday, the casualties reported to the police were two killed and 16 injured. In addition a number of injured were received at the hospitals.

Trams and other traffic continued to run during the day, but there were many assaults, the great majority being stab-wounds. Upto 7 p. m. four had been killed and 25 wounded (including one woman), by stabbing and six injured by sticks. Other injured were treated at the hospitals, who were not taken there by the police, to the number of about 30.

The police had to fire on several occasions during the day. The Military posts have been retained, and a number of military motor patrols were moving constantly in the disturbed areas of the city.—A. P.

BOBBY ABEL UNLUCKY

Misfortune is still dogging the footsteps of "Bobby" Abel, the famous Surrey cricketer, who, it was revealed, is now lying ill in bed after falling downstairs in his home at Kennington.

Twenty years ago Mr. Abel was the idol of every cricket fan and "Bobby" to everybody. Today his name is almost forgotten and he is nearly blind.

A few years ago his business as an athletic outfitter failed and he was reduced to the verge of poverty. That his wife died, and it was only by the help of his many friends that "Bobby" was able to carry on.

"We hope that the Guv'nor will be able to get about again very shortly," his son, W. J. Abel, who has also played for Surrey, told a "Sunday Chronicle", representative recently. "As soon as the weather gets warmer he hopes to stroll down to the Oval and meet all his old friends again.

"Because his eyes are so weak he isn't able to follow the play very closely now-a-days, but there is always someone to tell him what is going on, very often Jack Hobbs.

"His record of 357 not out, made in 1899 against Somarset, is still unequalled, and here is the bat he used in that match. The Guv'nor wouldn't part with it for worlds."

M. DOUMER'S ASSASSIN

BERLIN. (By Mail).

The Universitas Publishing Company of Berlin received on Friday a bulk parcel posted in Monaco. It contained the manuscript of a book, the 'Novel of a Cossack," purporting to be by Dr. Paul Gorbuloff.

With the manuscript was a sort of will, drawn up in Russian, dated, May 3, and signed Dr. Paul Gorbuloff, leaving to the firm all rights in the book on condition that they paid one-half of the author's royalties to Gorbuloff's wife. The book is stated to be written not without talent, but to be rather queer in places.

When news of the shooting of M. Doumer was received and it was noticed that his assailant was reported to be a Dr. Paul Gorbuloff, who had just come from Monaco, the police were informed. Gorbuloff has had books published in Germany before, but not by the Universitas Company, which had never heard of him.

DO DOCTORS REALLY KNOW?

Driven To New Devices

What is going to happen when some germ lays me low, robs me of my nobler faculties, and renders me ready to believe any nonsense?

Shall I send for a doctor, or shall I, remembering what doctors have lately been saying about one another, bawl for a chiropractor and osteopath, a psychoanalyst, a bone-setter, or a faith-healer?

I pray that the sad hour may be so distant that I shall have forgotten the words of Dr. Christopher Howard, the Harley-street specialist:

"Surgeons nowadays are chiefly paid for nothing more or less than reasonably skilled carpentry."

That from an authentic heir of Hippocrates is extremely disquieting. Yet when I have heard the same thing from quacks I have not been at all disturbed, writes H. W. Seaman in a London weekly paper.

MILLIONAIRES SHOULD PAY.

Dr. Howard is a physician, and his chief concern is with the large fees that surgeons get. Two hundred and fifty guineas for gouging out an appendix seems rather high, but surely only millionaires are mulcted so outrageously.

What millionaires have to pay is of small consequence to the rest of us; in fact, we like to see them soaked.

When a member of my family had to save a slight operation a little while ago the surgeon's fee was only guineas and the physician's 30. The carpenter based his fee on my apparent capacity for payment. I see no injustice in that. No doubt if I had been broke I could have had the job done for nothing.

So far as I know there is yet no book by a surgeon debunking the physicians. For that I am grateful. I do not wish to be told that a 5s. bottle of medicine contains only mag. sulph. I would rather retain my childlike faith in doctors now so sorely tried.

Another medical man eager to tell us what we would rather not know is Sir George Newman, Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, who says in a League of Nations health bulletin that the medical schools are turning out "too many theorists with a mass of undigested data."

The reason, says Sir George, is that the student "has been too often taught the wrong thing in the wrong way. He knows, and the teacher knows, that his examiner wants the answer to the complex and rare condition, though his patient wants the simple first-aid remedy to an everyday illness."

MYSTERY OF HEALING

Well, for years I have noted the highbrow movement in medicine, but have welcomed the tendency, holding that a certain amount of hocuspocus is essential in the effective practice of the art and mystery of healing.

In the old days the dreadful hand-writing of doctors and the queer hieroglyphics they used were sufficient to inspire the patient with the proper amount of awe. But lately so many laymen have learned to read prescriptions that the doctors have been driven to new devices.

Nobody has a mere sore throat nowadays; it is tonsilitis or laryngitis, and the patient must also be swabbed for diphtheria. Indigestion has been promoted to gastritis, and the physician gives the patient a salutary thrill by hinting darkly at a nervous condition of the gastric membrane. Stomach-ache has been formally abolished. A pain in the equator may be appendicitis or a duodenal or gastric ulcer, and precautions must be taken against peritonitis and pneumonia.

These are great forward strides in the art of diagnosis, which is to say the art of inventing names. They fill the patient with wholesome wonder, and keep him from the harmful reflection that the art of healing has not advanced as fast.

THAT GERM MYSTERY.

I still have to hear of a doctor who can cure migraine, a chilblain, a hangnail, or a cold.

Most doctors now agree that the common cold is never caused by draughts, insufficient and underclothes, or getting wet, but always by a germ that one may pick up in tubes, buses, trams and theatres.

Curiously, I never pick up a germ in such places, but if I drive 30 miles in the rain with the windscreen open my nose and eyes are filled with germs next day. Where the germs come from is a great mystery and as I have pointed out, the mystery is essential to the effective practice of medicine.

That is the basis of my protest against the present debunking of the healing art. Before the doctor give away their bag of tricks they should consider the effect on their patients.

The general practitioner, the family doctor, has always been aware of the value of mystery, and must surely view with alarm the current craze for exposure.

He is constantly at war with the specialists who get more money than he does for less work, and with the public health authorities who interfere with his efforts, disparage them, and issue embarrassing bulletins. He cannot be blamed if he regards the pontifical bulls of the League of Nations Health Bureau as a nuisance.

HINT TO THE CHANCELLOR.

Dr. Christopher Howard, who started me off, suggests that a black list should be compiled and published for the use of doctors, giving the names of people who do not pay their doctor's bills.

I have a better suggestion than that, namely, that a taxpayer should be allowed to deduct from his taxable income all that he has had to pay to doctors and surgeons during the year.

The money has gone and the payer has had no real use of it. He is as poor as if he had never had it. Why should he have to pay income tax on it?

In spite of all the revelations that the doctors have recently made about their own shortcomings I cling to my childlike faith in them. When I am ill I shall cal in a genuine A1 M.D., and not a quack, and I shall choose a doctor whose prescriptions I cannot read.

NIGHT HAWKS

Indian Student's Adventure

A visit to the dog races had unfortunate results for an Indian student of economics named Haripraad Chatterji. He fell into the clutches of men whom the Recorder at the Old Bailey subsequently described as "a couple of night hawks seeking whom they might devour," and was by them assaulted so serious that he had to be taken to hospital unconscious. They also robbed him of £24, a wrist-watch, and a tobacco pouch.

The "night hawks" were William Torqui James Goodwin, aged 24, a bookmaker, and Maurice Edward Archer, aged 20, bookmaker's clerk.

Chateerji had £21 in notes when he went to the dogs. There he won £10, and, meeting Goodwin and Archer at a cafe at King's Cross at half-past one in the morning he agreed to go with them for a ride round London in a motor-car they had with them.

In the car there was also a woman. At six o'clock the party had refreshments at a cafe at Hounslow, and it was after that call that the student was set upon and robbed.

The Recorder agreed with counsel that there was no evidence against the woman, and she was discharged. He sent Goodwin to hard labour for 18 months, and Archer to 12 months in the second division.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS

The East India Cotton Association, Limited.

Bombay, May 27.

Receipts for week ending 26th May.

	1932 Bales	1931 Bales
Bengals	1278	1954
Oomras	10056	8779
Dholleras	9899	13646
Broach z	8898	5280
Southerns	4328	7660
Persians	80	31
Americans	21901	812
Egyptians	7719	1961
E. Africans	2654	7993
Other Sorts	.....	.....
Total	66813	48116

Exports for week ending 26th May.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	Nil
Continent	1005
China	6805
Japan	17397
Coast Ports	87
Total	25294

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	6516
China, Japan & Coast Ports	11257
Total	17773

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 26th May.

	1931-32	1930-31
	1754363	2991565

Export from 1st Sept. to 26th May.

	1931-32	1930-31
United Kingdom	15092	79922
Continent	91706	446851
China	183046	301908
Japan	428121	1125532
Coast Ports	32886	16325
U. S. A.	25	1673
Total	750876	1965211

Bales.

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. to 26th May 1932 152,267

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1931 to 26th May 1932 676,976

Same period last year 621,821

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 26th May 1932 841,372

Same time last year 947,129

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
TO-NIGHT at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's Adaptation From The Brilliant New York Stage Play By Belasco—
"DANCING PARTNER"
NOW A SCREEN RIOT OF COMEDY, MUSIC AND DANCING—
JUST A GIGOLO
JUST A GIGOLO
WITH A GREAT OUTSTANDING CAST INCLUDING—
WILLIAM HAINES
C. AUBREY SMITH
IRENE PURCELL
LILIAN BOND
Also A Riotous 3 Reel Comedy
"ROUGH SEAS"
with
CHARLEY CHASE
Book Your Seats Now
PLANS OPEN AT THE THEATRE

THE CHAMP
WILL CARRY YOU AWAY WITH EMOTION AND THRILL YOU BEYOND WORDS AS—
WALLACE BEERY
A BATTERED BROKEN DOWN PUGILIST TRIES TO STAGE A COME BACK BECAUSE—
JACKIE COOPER
HIS SON BELIEVES HIM TO BE THE GREATEST FIGHTER IN THE WORLD.
HOW MUCH FAITH HAS YOUR SON IN YOU?
Bring Him Along To See The Picture At
THE CAPITOL
WHERE IT WILL SOON BE THE UNDISPUTED CENTRE OF ATTRACTION!

PATHE CINEMA.
DAILY 6-30 & 10
MAT. THURS. 3-30 P.M.
SENSATIONAL SCREEN THRILLER

A man and a girl pit their brains against the sinister mind of an arch criminal who has baffled the greatest detectives.
SATURDAY NEXT:
"77 PARK LANE"
featuring
BETTY STOCKFELD
and
DENNIS NEILSON-TERRY.
A UNITED ARTIST PRODUCTION
Booking at ROSES or the Theatre, Phone: 41561.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, MAY 30 1932

WILL THEY NOT HEED?

The sudden and deplorable recrudescence of communal strife which broke out in Bombay on Saturday makes one despair of the prospects of the City ever settling down again to a peaceful existence.

That the respectable and cultural elements of the City are tired of and nauseated by the continued orgy of blood and violence, there can be no doubt, whatever. That they have as yet, however, adjusted their mentality to an atmosphere cleansed from communal bickerings and recriminations and even passion, we are not so confident.

BOMBAY A BY-WORD

Until this is done there can be no definite hope that the low-minded fanatics, reinforced by the professional goondas, will not take advantage of every untoward incident that arises in a murky atmosphere to renew their fiendish vendetta of assault and assassination, which threatens to make the name of Bombay a by-word throughout the world.

TOO SOON TO RELAX

The rapidity with which mouth-to-mouth propaganda, distortion and exaggeration of a single incident, set aflame the fresh outburst of communal malignity on Saturday, shows that it is too soon as yet for the relaxation of control and every kind of precaution.

COMB OUT THE 'GULLIES'

There are still measures which the authorities can take to run the lurking assassin to earth, as well as to suppress open violence. First, and most emergent, is a thorough combing out of the 'gullies' and by-lanes, which was urged in these columns at the outset.

We are glad to learn that this job is now being taken in hand. One of the most horrible features of these murders and assaults is that most of the perpetrators have escaped scot free.

The authorities are doing much, but they could do more. Their efforts must not be relaxed.

CONCILIATION—A MIGHTY EFFORT

Above all we must urge upon the responsible leaders of both sides that the work of Conciliation has not been properly tackled and until it is, peace cannot be assured.

A mighty, sincere, whole-hearted effort in this direction is required,—an effort which does not play about on the surface and depend on the assistance of men who are supposed, for questionable reasons, to have influence over the 'Goondas'.

THE SUPREME NEED

It must be an effort, which will reach right down to the lowest strata, bring the well-disposed into the camp of conciliation and make the ill-disposed realise, as they evidently do not yet, that their activities are regarded with repugnance and not with sympathy by the communities to which they belong and that every assistance will be afforded to those responsible for the maintenance of law and order in any reasonable measures that may be taken to search them out and bring them to book.

Once more, we repeat, the supreme task is CONCILIATION, and that task has not yet been properly tackled.

A cry of agony is going up from a distressed, harassed and dismayed people. Will those who could end the agony not heed the cry?

Intolerable Autocracy.

The surprising announcement comes from Simla that a New Ordinance has been issued renewing the provisions of the Bengal Ordinance against Terrorism, which is due to expire on May 31st. The legality of this step is open to question and it is essential that some action should be taken, without avoidable delay, to test the power of the Governor-General to renew an Ordinance, passed in an emergency which existed six months ago, for a further period of six months. For that is what it amounts to practically. There may be some modifications and alterations of the provisions of the original Ordinance in this new measure, as there seem also to be some dangerous additions, but the fact that it is an enactment, similar in its main features, promulgated to deal with the same state of affairs cannot be questioned. The issue arises, therefore, at once as to whether Section 72 of the Government of India Act was ever intended—or can be so interpreted—to empower the Governor-General to renew these Ordinances as or before they expire.

THE LEGAL ASPECT.

We believe we are right in saying that there is a body of high legal authority which takes the contrary view and it would be interesting to have it specifically revealed, whether the Government of India is not overriding the opinion of constitutional lawyers who have advised the authorities in Whitehall in this matter. However that may be, we are very strong in our own view that, not only is the renewal of an Ordinance, in any case, an abuse of the powers conferred by the Government of India Act, but that it is directly contrary to the proper interpretation of Section 72. It may be argued that an Ordinance should really cease to be effective as soon as the Legislature meets and the opportunity is afforded for passing the legislation necessary to deal with the existing situation, whatever it may be, as to which the Legislature, if it is in Session, and not the Governor-General must be the judge. But we are not concerned with that for the moment.

THE CRUCIAL QUESTIONS.

The crucial question to be decided, as Mr. Horniman pointed out in one of his articles recently, is what is intended to be meant by the word "Emergency" in the Government of India Act. Can it be said that the Emergency is intended actually to describe or to include the situation in the country or any part of it which is a menace to "peace and good government?" Our view is that it cannot. The meaning of "emergency," is an unforeseen occurrence or combination of circumstances calling for immediate action, or, as the Oxford Dictionary has it, a "sudden juncture demanding immediate action." It seems to us clear that an emergency, within the meaning of the Act, cannot by any stretch of legal reasoning be a continuing course of events. The critical juncture calling for immediate action is the fact that the need for action is so emergent that the crisis can only be met by the exercise of the Governor-General's power to promulgate an Ordinance. The emergency itself passes away immediately that action has been taken, though the situation which is held to be threatening peace and good government may remain for an indefinite period.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURSE.

The period for which an ordinance can be promulgated has been restricted to six months, as that is the period stipulated under the Government of India Act, within which the Governor-General after the dissolution of either chamber must summon the next session of that chamber. In the present instance neither chamber had been dissolved at the time of the promulgation of the Bengal Ordinance, though both had been prorogued. It was open to the Governor-General, and it was the proper constitutional course, to call the Legislature together or to take advantage of the ordinary ensuing session if he wanted to extend the period of the enactment of the provisions of the Ordinance. But he did not choose to do so. The same considerations apply, of course, to the Provincial Legislature. To claim now, either that there is a new emergency or that the former emergency is still existing is entirely 'ultra vires' of Section 72, which is clear that an ordinance can only be promulgated in case of an emergency.

SHAM AND FARCE.

If the claim to renew these Ordinances or any part of them by the promulgation of new Ordinances were admitted, it would confer upon the Governor-General autocratic powers of a kind which we are quite sure Parliament never intended him to enjoy. It would reduce the Central Legislature, at least, to a mere sham and make a farce of the whole Government of India Act. It would be possible for the Governor-General to go on renewing one ordinance after another and establish a permanent rule by ordinance. Nothing but a state of armed rebellion in the country, in which all normal legal limitations of authority and the power of the Executive might have to go to the wall under a regime of military rule, could justify that.

CHANCE FOR LIBERALS.

There was nothing to prevent the Government of India or the Government of Bengal from submitting these ordinance provisions to the Legislature in the form of a Bill. There is nothing to prevent them from doing so now. There is, moreover, nothing in the present situation in the country to justify this appropriation of legislative power by the Governor-General. There is no emergency of the kind contemplated by the Act and the emergency which, as the Government claimed, existed six months ago ceased to exist, as we have shown, as soon as the Ordinance of December 31st was promulgated. The Congress, no doubt, will go on fighting the Government in their own way and the Terrorists will pursue their wicked courses, ordinances or no ordinances. But for the country at large the matter is one of acute concern and we would suggest to our Liberal friends, that, if they are really serious in claiming to be champions of liberty and want to justify their claim, they should at once set about finding the way to challenge this intolerable claim to even wider autocracy by the Governor-General. Here is an opportunity for constitutional action on behalf of the people, which Liberals should wholeheartedly welcome if they have any backbone.

WHICH WILL INDIA CHOOSE?

Tyranny Of Religion Or Freedom Which Rationalism Brings

(BY DR. C. L. D' AVOINE)

The frequent communal strifes in India, which often lead to sanguinary riots between Hindus and Mahomedans, have been attributed to two causes—political and religious. Those who are anxious to show how unfit the Indians still are to shape the destiny of their country, and how difficult to solve is the political question in India, point to the deep-rooted suspicion that exists between these two communities and their anxiety that in the future government of the country one may not predominate the other.

TWO HARMFUL FACTORS.

Others, with a clearer vision, point only to religious fanaticism as the cause of it. If one remembers that these riots are always caused by ridiculous religious disputes such as playing music before mosques, the killing of cows, objection to the passage of processions, the ownership of tombs, etc., one must agree with such eminent Indians as Dr. Rabindrnath Tagore, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye and Prof. Jwala Prasad, to mention only three distinguished Indians, that ignorance and superstition are the cause of the deplorable suspicion which exists between these two communities.

While this certainly shows a rather low level of intellectual culture in a very large number of the inhabitants of this country, it would be wrong to say that all India is still in a low state of civilization, and is progressing very slowly towards a higher stage.

IN GRIP OF SUPERSTITION.

As regard the political cause, it is difficult to attribute this to irreconcilable political questions, as the very people who would have us believe this to be an insurmontable difficulty in the way of political unity in India, also tell us that the masses are perfectly satisfied with the present state of things and are quite indifferent to politics. The truth is that, though the masses are conscious of a feeling of awakening throughout the land, they are easily influenced by religious questions as religion still plays a very large part in their lives.

EXPLOITING THE MASSES.

Such being the case, some astute political leaders do make use of religious antipathies and susceptibilities of the masses to win adherence to their own political bias. As a matter of fact, politicians do this all over the world and not in India alone. It may be that in this country it can be more easily done than elsewhere. This is due to ignorance and superstition being so widespread in the country and the little effort that is made to enlighten the masses.

Things were not better in Europe three hundred years ago. As J. D. J. tells us in a remarkable article published in these columns a few days ago, the masses in Europe are just beginning to emancipate themselves from the tyranny of religion. People there now do not lend themselves so easily in the hands of unscrupulous political leaders who adroitly make use of religion to exploit them.

The reason is that, with the spread of education, people begin to appreciate the true worth of religion in their affairs and their lives. They are no longer anxious to shed their blood for religion, and gone are the days when the soil of Europe was drenched with the blood of ignorant people at the bidding of priests and princes.

LESSON, EUROPE HAS LEARNT.

It took the Europeans hundreds of years to learn by bitter experience that religion, as understood by the masses, was not a power for good in their lands and once they began to relegate it to its proper place in human affairs, tolerance became general and better understanding began to prevail. This, as stated above, only became possible when reason and enlightenment began to dispel the darkness of ignorance which covered the land.

This vast progress and improvement would not have been possible but for the vigorous battle that fearless thinkers and bold investigators waged against the priestcraft which strenously opposed every movement likely to weaken its hold on the masses.

FREE THOUGHT WINS.

Free thought has won the battle after less than a hundred years of fierce fighting. To-day, the Churches know too well that they are fighting hopelessly and their influence is bound to weaken with every decade. Will India have the courage to do the same? Will her enlightened sons fight the battle for mental freedom here as courageously as European free-thinkers have done? Will they start freeing their less cultured brothers and sisters from the clutches of religious charlatans who swarm in this country?

INDIA'S CURSE.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore says that religion is the curse of India. Who will disagree with this except the thoughtless and the bigots? From a religious standpoint, India is three hundred years behind Europe. No progress is possible in India unless her children relegate religion, so far as it is synomymous with superstition, to the second place and cease to make it as such the vital condition of their existence.

Let them treat with scorn those who proclaim from the house top that they are Mahomedans first or Hindus or Catholics and Indians afterwards. Let them ignore those who having their own axe to grind shout "Religion is in danger". Let them treat with contempt those who pander to the primitive instincts of their

(Continued on Next Page).

Notes of the Day

A Hint To Zamindars.

The candid advice given by Sir John Sifton, Governor of Behar, to the zamindars of that province should be taken to heart by the rich landlords all over the country. The Behar zamindars told the Governor in an address presented to him that it was their intention to form a conservative party tn ensure the protection of property and to advance agricultural, commercial and industrial interests. But Sir John very plainly replied: "Frankly, I have seen very few signs of such a party." He then proceeded to tell them that they had first to convince their tenants that the landholders' interests were identical with those of their tenants. Most of the present zamindars, in Behar, as elsewhere, will find it pretty hard to carry that conviction home to the tenants. It will be well for the Princes and the zamindars to realise that the days when they could constitute themselves "natural" leaders are gone for ever.

One More Province.

The claim of the people of Orissa to a separate province, already supported by the Congress, is now endorsed by the special Committee appointed by the Government of India in September last. The Committee, however, estimates that the new province will, at the very outset, be saddled with a deficit of about Rs. 35 lakhs. What is worse, the Committee does not foresee any early reduction of the deficit but rather expects it to rise to 40 lakhs in about 15 years with the normal growth of expenditure. It bases its estimates on the present standards of revenue and expenditure, but these standards will have to be radically altered to enable the province to be self-supporting. The Committee asserts that the deficits can be met only by the allocation to the new province of new sources of revenue or by a subvention from the Central Government or by both methods. A subvention from the Central Government is for various reasons inadvisable and in any case can be only a temporary measure. As a rule every province old or new, should learn as soon as possible to cut its coat according to its cloth.

Death From Flogging?

An Associated Press message from Nagpur states, on the authority of the local paper, "Maharashtra", that a young man belonging to a hill tribe died after the infliction of a sentence of twelve stripes awarded for participation in the forest Satyagraha in a village in Betul district. If the facts are as stated, it is up to the local authorities to institute an immediate inquiry to ascertain, among other things, whether the officials concerned had taken reasonable care to assure themselves that this poor young Gond was capable of standing such punishment and whether the execution of the sentence was excessively severe. It is perhaps too much to expect the Government in their present temper to abolish the barbarous system of flogging.

Wanted Correct Figures.

A few days ago we pointed out the discrepancy between the figures of Civil Disobedience prisoners given by the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India and the Frontier Government. These figures vary from time to time for the same period. Only a few days ago Sir Samuel Hoare gave the figure as 26,000 and now the A. P. gives us the "correct" figures as 44,753, the number of persons in jail at the end of April being 32,524. There is a mystery about all this, and the time has come for establishing real truth. The public believe that the total convictions are more nearly 80,000 than the figure now published. Is it the innate modesty of the authorities prevents them from publishing the facts to the world and facing that world opinion in the light of these?

Tipsy-Cake

The "New Statesman and Nation" winds up two columns of frank advice to Sir Samuel Hoare with the statement that,

"Self-government means government by the people whom the Indians themselves desire to govern them."

* * *

Sir Samuel Hoare and all the Die-hards will cordially subscribe to this. They are not in any doubt that the Indians desire. Sir Samuel and his friends to govern them.

* * *

Mr. L. S. Amery told the Oxford Conservative Association that there is likely to be complete collapse in Europe and "the only step that could meet the difficulty was the establishment of a British sterling system." Its most unfortunate that foreigners are so prejudiced and pig-headed that they can't realise that the remedy for all world evils is the maintenance of British stability.

* * *

"This year's Bombay Dinner in London must have attracted much more attention than it usually does."—"Evening News of India."

As usually it doesn't attract any attention at all, it is difficult to guage the exact amount it attracted this year.

* * *

We learn from the same source, however, that Sir Ernest Hotson was one of the star turns of the evening, and perhaps, some people who had heard of him as the Napoleon of Bori Bunder had their attention attracted towards him in the delusion that they were gazing on a great strategist.

* * *

"The message of both Sir Ernest Hotson and Sir Henry Lawrence"—we read, was "that Bombay should unite in working towards responsible self-government in an India unhampered by absence of law and order and trade." Of course, if we get real self-government we can do without the petty annoyances mentioned by the ex-Acting Governor, who did so much to keep them going while he was here.

* * *

It is gratifying to learn from the "Times of India" that there are

"Loyalty Demonstrations All Over Bombay Presidency"

Three telegrams from Ahmedabad, Nasik and Ratnagiri, appear under this caption to justify the announcement.

* * *

It is equally gratifying to find, however, that wherever these "loyalty demonstrations" are held there is a notable similarity in the speeches and resolutions, which strikingly emphasises the unanimity of opinion now existing all over the Presidency that,

1. The Congress is nothing but a Hindu clique.
2. That everyone should keep aloof from its pernicious influence.
3. That it has ruined trade.
4. That it is responsible for the Bombay riots.

* * *

Formerly there were only the first three, which had to be repeated again and again by one speaker after another. The Bombay riots have come as a godsend to these "loyal" demonstrators, enabling them to vary the monotony of these repetitions.

* * *

According to the "Leader" two things—which needn't be mentioned—were impossible for the Liberals, unless they were eager to commit political 'hara-kari.' No one would suspect them of suicidal tendencies. The complaint is that, like Charles the Second, they are such an infernally long time dying.

* * *

In a modest little account of the scare created by soldiers firing off their rifles at Agripada, the "Illustrated Weekly of India," says, "this attracted the attention of the people in the locality, who were under the impression that there was a serious disturbance."

* * *

Awfully stupid of them to panic over a trifling affair like this and get it into their heads that there was a serious disturbance going on. When will the Bombay public learn to control their nerves?

* * *

Latest from the Matrimonial Market:—

"For immediate marriage performance a match for a handsome Kankubja girl of 17 well-up in household duties, vernacular middle passed, knows music and English well. Complexion wheat. Dowry includes car and cash, etc., about 2,000."

Sometimes these matrimonial propositions are so attractive that one wonders why advertisement is necessary.

"DEEP AND DOUBLE WRONG"

Allahabad "Leader" Strongly Condemns Government Action Against "Chronicle"

The "Leader" writes:—

At the moment we refrain from expressing an opinion on the merits of Mr. Horniman's article which has brought dire punishment on our distinguished contemporary of the "Bombay Chronicle." But there are two points to which attention should be drawn without more delay. The first is the point made by Mr. Horniman himself, and rightly if we may say so, in his cablegram to the Secretary of State and telegram to the Viceroy. The Ordinances were made and promulgated on account of and to deal with the 'emergency' produced by the renewal of the disobedience movement. Action against individuals or newspapers under the Ordinances should therefore be limited to acts done in furtherance of or in connection with that movement. Other acts deemed to be offences should be taken up under the ordinary law.

Mr. Horniman's article which was considered by the Government of Bombay to be an offence related to the communal riot and not to anything having a remote connection with the disobedience movement. This being so, the legitimate proceeding for the Government of Bombay would have been a prosecution under the relevant section of the Penal Code. This would have enabled the writer' the editor, the printer and the publisher to set forth their defence, and the result would have abided. By proceeding against the paper under the Ordinance the Government have deprived the persons affected by their decision of the opportunity of explanation and defence which was their lawful right. It is on this point that Mr. Horniman has appealed to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State. Having regard to the manner in which such appeals are generally disposed of by superior executive authority, one should not be over-sanguine of the result. But on the merits there can, we think, be no doubt as to what ought to be the result.

The second point is that the Government of Bombay were not content to demand one security. They have demanded two securities of Rs. 3,000 each for one and the same offence. If they think that this act will convince people of their magnanimity and spirit of enlightened tolerance we fear they will be flattering themselves. Our idea is that people must have been painfully impressed by this double executive punishment that a deep wrong has been done for which it will be hard to think of a justification.

"PERFECTLY SOUND"

"The Tribune", (Lahore), writes:—

"The position taken up by Mr. Horniman is perfectly sound, and the order of the local Government is obviously based on a complete disregard of the oft-repeated assurances of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy that it was not intended to use the Ordinance except for the purpose of punishing incitements to civil disobedience. It is to be hoped that the Governor-General, who is responsible for promulgating the Ordinance, will effectively intervene in the present case to prevent a misuse of its drastic provisions. That it is the Governor-General alone who can rectify the mistake of the local Government is clear from the fact that the High Court is powerless to do so on account of the extremely elastic and comprehensive character of the provisions of the Ordinance.

SYMPATHY OF ENTIRE PRESS

The "Daily Herald", (Lahore), says:—

Mr. Horniman did not attack the Bombay Government for the excesses of law and order but the inadequacy thereof? Instead of welcoming his criticism, the paper is being punished for having published his views. If Mr. Horniman had offended, action should have been taken against him and not the paper. He would have willingly faced prosecution in a court of law. And no court could have convicted him for attacking the authorities for not having shown the same vigilance against communal outbreaks with a view to prevent them which they showed to prevent Civil Disobedience and the political activities of the Congress.

UNDO THE WRONG!

Mr. Horniman is perfectly right and he will have the fullest sympathy of the entire Indian press.

It is dangerous to trust the executive with extra-ordinary powers against the Press. And the danger has been fully exposed by the executive's unwarranted action against the "Bombay Chronicle"—not for backing civil disobedience to suppress which the ordinances are meant but—for attacking the Government for not having taken adequate steps to prevent the Bombay riots.

NAWAB OF CHATTARI

Term As Member Of Viceregal Council Not To Be Extended

NAINITAL, May 29.

It is assumed in the United Provinces that the Nawab of Chhattari is not being asked to act again as the Educational Member of the Viceroy's Council in a temporary vacancy owing to the fact that his term of office has recently been extended and his services are required in the province in connection with the agrarian situation and the rental question, on which the Nawab's experience is needed by the Province.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD ARRESTS

Flag Salutation Sequel

AHMEDABAD, May 29.

Nine persons were arrested this morning while attempting to hold the national flag salutation ceremony.—A. P.

£20,000 FOR LINDY'S BABY!

Gaston B. Means In Another Sensation

Gaston B. Means, who gained notoriety in 1930 when he published a book purporting to reveal certain "secrets" concerning the late President Harding, has again become prominent through an alleged fraudulent transaction in connection with the famous Lindbergh baby.

Means has been arrested on a charge of defrauding the wife of the "Washington Post" publisher (Mrs. McLean) of £20,000, on the plea that with that sum he would recover the Lindburgh baby and return it to its parents.

Means was in the habit of describing himself as "an investigator for the Department of Justice", and "private detective to Mrs. Harding."

When President Harding died in 1923 startling stories became current concerning the manner of his death, and in his book Means says that he was employed by Mrs. Harding (who died in 1924) to follow up the late President's extra matrimonial love affairs.

"HIS MEDICINE."

His book states that Mrs. Harding said to him when discussing her husband's death.

"I gave him his medicine. Then he lay back. Had he lived another 24 hours he would have been impeached. I have no regrets. I have fulfilled my destiny."

The book aroused a storm of protest, and Means reaped a big reward, even after the book was damned by public opinion. Now it is revealed that on occasions this man has been charged with abduction, murder, robbery, fraud, bootlegging, and posing as a public official.

NAGPUR "CONFERENCE"

General Round-Up Of Congressmen

120, INCLUDING EIGHT WOMEN ARRESTED

NAGPURE, May 29.

Elaborate preparations to enforce the Government ban on the "Reception Committee" of the "Provincial Conference" commenced from early hours of this morning. Reserve constables with lathis under the officers took possession of all the parks and public places, while mounted sowars and constables, officers and C. I. D. "in mufti" moved about the city on cycles.

A general round-up of Congressmen commenced early in the day, the first batch to be custodied being eight women including the 38th "Dictator" of the C. P. "War Council" and seven men who held a flag salutation on the Cotton Market grounds.

The Secretary of the "Conference" and a prominent Congress worker have also been arrested.

At noon a batch of 25 volunteers found marching along Dantoli were stopped by the police guard, deprived of the flags and the "Conference" literature that they were carrying, and marched off to the police lock up.

120 ARRESTS.

(LATER.)

An attempt to hold the "Provincial Conference" was made at 1 p. m. in the Itwari Municipal Garden, in the thickest business quarter of the city. "Delegates" numbering over a hundred rushed from their places of hiding to the meeting place. An ex-member of the Legislative Council, had hardly begun reading the presidential address when mounted sowars and police arrived on the spot and prevented him from doing so.

Eighty-eight persons were arrested, but six were left off as being under age.

About 120 were taken into custody to-day, including eight women.—A. P.

"DANGER TO PUBLIC PEACE"

Jubbulpore Boy Scouts Association Declared Unlawful

NAGPUR, May 29.

A Gazette Extraordinary declares to be unlawful the National Boy Scouts Association of Jubbulpore, as it interferes with the administration of law and order and constitutes a danger to the public peace.—A. P.

DAVIS CUP

LONDON, May 28.

Philadelphia.—In the Davis Cup Vines beat Crawford 6|2, 6|4, 2|6, 6|4. Allison and Van Ryn beat Crawford and Hopman 6|0, 6|4, 5|7, 7|5.—Reuter's Special.

Lacoste Stages A Come-Back To Tennis Championship

LONDON, May 28.

Autell.—Rene Lacoste staged a come-back to championship tennis by a victory over Krasny (Yugo Slavia) in the first round of Men's Singles in French Championships 6/3, 6/1, 0/6, 6/0.

Lacoste took things easy and allowed his opponent to take the third set because he refused to run about but soon finished off the opponent after the usual ten minutes' rest.—Reuter's Special.

POONA SEVA SADAN SOCIETY

H. H. Sahibiee Maharaj Pays Visit

(From A Correspondent)

POONA, May 28.

His Holiness Sahebjee Maharaj (Anand Swarup) with a party of co-workers halted at Poona on his way to Mysore from Bombay for a few hours and paid short visits on 24th instant, to the Poona Seva Sadan Society and the Servants of India Society at the instance of Mr. G. K. Devdhar, Hon. Organiser and General Secretary, Poona Seva Sadan Society and President Servants of India Society who took the party round these instituions and gave them an idea of the whole working.

In the evening (6 p.m.) a tea party was arranged, when about a hundred friends were invited to meet the distinguished guest. Some of these friends had already the pleasure of visiting Swamiji's large institution at Dayalbagh, (Agra).

A meeting was held in the Thackersay Hall before the tea party when about 75 persons were present.

Mr. Devodhar introduced His Holiness Sahebjee Maharaj to the assemblage of co-workers and thanked His Holiness for the great trouble and the interest that he took in paying these visits.

Swamiji then dealt with the different aspects of the activities of this institution and gave an idea of how the working was going on there.

A few questions were put to Swamiji who answered them to the satisfaction of the audience.

In the end His Holiness requested Mr. Devadhar to extend his sympathies to Dayalbagh, and open a Branch of the Seva Sadan there with his whole-hearted co-operation.

CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA

Collectivisation And Oil

The Birmingham Bureau of Research on Russian Economic Conditions, conducted by the Russian Department of the University of Birmingham, with collaborators in the London School of Slavonic Studies in Prague and in Paris, has issued the fifth of its series of memoranda. The new memorandum examines in the same spirit of cool detachment as before the working of the Five-Year Plan, agricultural collectivisation, and the oil industry.

The fact that these technical productions from Birmingham make attractive reading is due partly to the inherent interest of Russia's attempt to substitute State capitalism for free capitalism, and partly to the circumstance that the only alternative means of knowing what is really happening financially and economically in Russia is the vast literature created or inspired by the Russian State capitalists themselves. The value of the work being done in Birmingham is that it corrects the quite false pretensions and pleas often made by Moscow.

LYRICAL EXPOSITIONS.

The tale of failure in the Russian Five-Year-Plan cumulatively unfolded in the present memorandum must to some extent be discounted by the effects of the general breakdown in world business: although it is at least part of the Bolshevist pretension that the proletariat as his own dictator escapes all the evils to which the rest of us are subject. The lyrical expositions of that theme in the mouths of Mr. Molotov and his colleagues are familiar. The really depressing aspect of the memorandum is its exposure of the apparently reckless disregard shown by the Moscow spokesmen of demonstrable facts not helpful to them in the dressing of their window. Industrial production in quantity and even more in quality is shown in this study to have badly deteriorated; real wages to have heavily fallen; coal in particular to have badly worsened in quality and to have increased its admixture of rock with coal; the transport system to have fallen far short of the industrial need and of its planned improvement; agricultural collectivisation, in spite of broken peasant opposition, to have failed of Moscow's declared object. But a tribute is paid to the success with which the production of oil has been increased.

WHICH WILL INDIA CHOOSE?

(Continued From Previous Page.)

fellow men and encourage instead of enlightening them.

HOPE IN YOUTH.

For this great regeneration of India one looks to the rising generation to accomplish this. Every educated young man and woman should carefully study the claims of the religion in which they are interested. They must not allow religious teachers to impose on their credulity, and they must not be intimidated by fear. Priests have an interest in preventing people to become truly enlightened on religious questions. For this reason, they always advise their followers not to read books which contradict this teaching. No intelligent man or woman should accept any creed which cannot stand the test of criticism and reason.

The world is now full of rationalistic literature; any student can study the views of eminent men — scientists, philosophers, poets and theologians—who have thrown light on the different systems of religion prevailing in the world. Remember that no religion is too venerable, hoary and sacred for complete investigation of its claims and pretentions. No one should be afraid to learn the truth knowledge is wisdom.

SALVATION OF INDIA

The Rationalist Association of India, located in this city, has been founded for the purpose of helping young India to free itself from ignorance and superstition. Rationalism teaches us to submit everything to the test of Reason. No one however, is likely to benefit by the voice of Reason unless one is intellectually gifted to cultivate a scientific habit of mind and not allow one's judgment to be influenced by prejudice, sentiment and emotion, fear and favour. There in lies the salvation of India.

FINANCIAL NOTES

LITTLE BUSINESS IN SHARE BAZAR

Brokers Anxious But No Speculative Enterprise

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The average turnover of share transactions on the Bombay Stock Exchange is hardly one-third of normal. Out of a total membership of 475, about 180 members are working and the remaining membership cards are idle.

Active members with their clerical of say 350 and sub-brokers, operators and investors, taken on the whole daily attendance comes about 1,200 against the full session on a Diwali Mahoorat day when 5,000 men attended the local Stock Exchange which is known to be the financial Barometer of the country.

LITTLE BUSINESS.

The monthly differences on speculative purchases and sales now total about Rs. 5 lacs, while transfer of actual shares changes capital everymonth by about Rs. 80 lacs.

In these days of depression and scarcity of business, brokers are very anxious to get business but there is utter absence of outside speculative enterprise. Professional Jobbers are taking quick turns on small fluctuations. It is reported that the brokerage chargeable on each forward transaction is fixed but in some cases, concessions are given for large orders.

ACTIVITY IN SECURITIES.

Easy conditions in money market, lower yield on Treasury Bills and considerable decline in trade demand for money, account for some activity in Government Securities. Reduction in the discount rate of the Imperial Bank is anticipated generally in view of the proximity of the new loan. The easiness of money is producing a good enquiry for the short dated bonds on which the return is appreciably better than the current yield of Treasury Bills.

Anticipations of a reduction in the Bank Rate to 4 per cent next week or the week after encouraged healthy demand for Government Securities which have improved materially with the single exception of 3-1|2 per cent paper. Following weaker sterling advices from London 3-1|2 per cent note declined to Rs. 62|11 from the highest level of Rs. 64. touched a few days back.

LATEST PRICES AND REDEMPTION YIELD.

	Market price.	Re: yield.
3-1|2 p.c. Note	62-12	5.58
4 p.c. Con. Loan	93- 6	5.03
4 p.c. 1934|37	92- 8	4.96
4 p.c. 1960|70	71-12	4.90
4-1|2 p.c. 1934 Bonds	97-12	4.81
4-1|2 p.c. 1935|60 Loan	80-14	4.94
5 p.c. 1929|47 Loan	95	5.58
5 p.c. 1939|44 Loan	95	4.65
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds	98	4.31
6 p.c. 1933|36 Bonds	100-10	4.32
6-1|2 p.c. 1935 T. Bonds	102- 8	4.68
5 p.c. 1945|55 loan	101	4.98
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds	100- 8	4.56
6 p.c. 1932 Bonds	100-11	3.68
6-1|2 p.c. Devlop.' Loan	104-12	4.91

THE NEW LOAN.

Steady improvement in the values of the Government Securities makes one believe that the Government will be able to issue the new loan on favourable terms. It is likely to be a short term taxable one giving a redemption yield in the proximity of 5 p.c. after deduction of income-tax.

MILL SHARES.

Steady decline in the values of raw cotton and poor demand for cloth which forced reduction in the activity of Bombay Mills discouraged buyers of mill shares. If the present situation does not take a turn for betterment, the outlook is in favour of a steady decline in the prices of mill shares. Bombay Dyeings are quoted at Rs. 627|8 and Fazals are placed at Rs. 285|.

There was little demand for Bank Shares and Imperial shares reacted Rs. 10|- to Rs. 1025|- India Bank Shares were steady but Baroda, Central and Unions were neglected.

Railway shares were quiet but seady without any important business. Cement Shares displayed steady undertone with occasional buying.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC.

The Hydro-Electric section continues active with fairly large turnovers. Tata Hydros are in good demand on prospects of higher dividends. Power and Andhra shares experienced a setback as a result of overbought state. Bombay Tram Shares continued the onward march on active investment buying.

JUNE DELIVERY.

Thursday the 30th May is the last day for adjusting of June delivery business when there will be a fair amount of transfer business. The share market as usual will remain closed from 9th June for clearing purposes and will reopen on the 13th June. Irregular markets with restricted business are expected to have no material change in the present prices. 3-1|2 per cent. is an attractive purchase at the present price of Rs. 62|12 as the recent decline is due to short sales in a somewhat restricted market which we experienced in the last week after disturbances in the city.

PARSI YOUTH'S TRAGIC END

Dies Of Typhoid Fever In Sabarmati Jail

An Ahmedabad correspondent writes:—

"A Parsi youth of 14 named Homi Bejonji Mothwala, died on Thursday (26th May), in Sabarmati Jail, under tragic circumstances.

He was a Bombay boy, and lately enrolled himself as a Congress volunteer and went to Matar Taluka, where he was arrested and imprisoned.

After serving a short term he was released "on parole." For breach of the order, he was re-arrested, sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and sent to Sabarmati Jail, where, it is reported, he suffered, for some time from typhoid fever to which he succumbed on Thursday last.

The authorities informed the people at Parsi Agiari at Khamasa, and they sent a motor car to Sabarmati. The dead body was handed over to them by the jail authorities.

THREE REBELS TO HANG

One To Be Transported For Life . . . . . .

RANGOON, May 28.

In a murder case Prome, the Special Judge sentenced three rebels to death and another to transportation for life.—A. P.

Swadeshi League Activity

(From A Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, May 29.

A well-attended meeting of the Swadeshi League was held here to-day. Great interest is being taken in the suburbs in the work of the League. It was decided at the meeting to hold Swadeshi Bazaars at Vile Parle and Borivli. Arrangements for this will be taken in hand soon.

BENARES ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS

BENARES, May 29.

Six Congress Volunteers were arrested this morning for carrying on Congress work in Shivapur, Benares.

The local Congress "Dictator" and two other Congressmen were awarded one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default, further imprisonment for six weeks.

Three others were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 50, or in default, further imprisonment for four weeks.

All these six persons were arrested while holding a committee in connection with the Congress work, and were convicted under section 176 C. P. Amendment Act.

Twelve volunteers who were arrested while observing the Delhi Congress Day on 24th instant were sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and also fined. The convicted persons include five college students. Four volunteers have been sentenced to one year's imprisonment under Section 109.—A. P.

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ADVANCE OF REAS

Appeal To Throw Open ndu Public Tem les o "Depressed" Brethre

LARGE NUMBER OF ORTHODOX HINDUS SUPPORT IT

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Secretary, "Unification" Committee of the "Hindu Sanyakshak Mandal", writes:—

The following gentlemen have appended their signatures to the appeal "to the custodians, guardians and other persons in charge of public temples to throw open the doors of these temples to all Hindus irrespective of their caste or section." The appeal says:—

"We feel sincerely th at the time for this measure is overdue and it is in the best interests of Hinduism and Hindu society to do th is justice to our brethren of the depressed classes."

Radhakishan Maimia, Vishwambarlal Meheshri, Shankarlal Labu, Dwarkadas Chandhari, Chandulal Narmal Khaitan Surajmal Brahman, Nanuram Pandia, Banwari Mathuria, Mohanlal Kisan; Mohadeo Rugta; Arjun Sarup; Ramchandra Pilaniakar; Jamnadas Vaid; Biseshvarlal Chidar; Falsukle Ramji; Madanlal Parsorampuri; Chabiram Ranglal; Kalumal Narielwalla; Hemraj Halwai; Maneklal Nathalal; Kaluram Chidawalla; Saniram Dalal; Jagdeo Podar; Sermal Kheris; Hanumanbux Tudawalla; Muriidhar Jumwalla; Makhanlal Khallari; Savairam Tillawalla; Chiranjilal Tibadwalla; Kanialal Devidellai; Surajmal Dalmia; Ramvallabh Singhavia; Shivadallaria Pedio; Bhuramal Churao; Damji Laxmidas; Kidarmal Ram Uiranjan; Ramdeo Jadavdeo; Durgalulla Harlalika; Balabux Murkha; Onkarmal Kerio; Badridas Singhadkar; Hargovind Kesarichand; Hariprasad Harkison; Shankarmal Nungto; Motilal Sarvanjiko; Shivaram Kedio; Gordhan Agarwalla; Mungalal Govindka; Nanuram Shekseria; Narotham Brijdatta; Giga Damodar; Ramvallabh Tibrovalla; Laxminarayan Pandia; M. L. Dahanukar; Manilal Harjiwandas; Ratanlal M. Chniary; Keshavlal Tuljaram; Champaklal T. Dalal; Damordas Jagmohandas; Amritlal Harlochandas; Ratilal Keshavlal; Vithaldas Pitambar; Chhotalal P. Dalal; Mohanlal Vallabhdas; Chhootalal Mulchand; C. L. Shah; Ishwarlal Chotalal; Shanti V. Dhru; P. H. Bakshi; Kantilal; Kalidas Tribhovanda; K. N Mehta; K. J. Shah; Hajiwan Thakarshi; A. C. Jhani; Hiralal Lallubhai; Chinubhai C. Dalal; Chimanlal Virchand; Chunilal; Chhabildas Vallabhdas; Vrajlal Pranlal; Parbhudas Hirjee; Ramdas Vithaldas Laxmidas Devidas. Purshottam Jadhavji, Vithaldas Premchand; P. M. Vyas; D. J. Budota; Hemchand Kanji; C. P. Dalal; P. H. Shah; Amritlal C. Shah; Mohanlal Jagjiwan; Mr. Mardia; J. B. Shah; Chimanlal Dayabhai; Mulchand Jagjiwan; Chimanlal Premchand; Gordhandas Nathoobhai; Jamnadas Ratanji; Gangadas Valji; Chimanlal J. Dalal; Pragji Kachra; Ramlal Keshavlal; Chunilal Lakhmichand; K. S. Merchant; Champaklal Mulchand; Champaklal Nagindas; Vasudeo Sakharam; Lallubhai Hirachand; Mathuradas Jadavji; Jagmohan Nagardas; Gangadas Shivchand; Lakhmichand Desai; Narandas Lalji; Vasant Kakabhai; Varjiwandas K. Kothari; Dwarkadas Damji; Amritlal Parmanand; Shantilal Mohanlal; Narotam Narsey; Megji Narotam; K. V. Purchit; Chaturdas Raychand; Vagji Premji; Bhagwandas Purshottam; Jivandas Virji; Vallabhdas Devidas; R. D. Dikshit; Parbhudas Hargovan; Amritlal Jethabhai; D. S. Yewde; R. B. Manaji Rajuji; and Raghunath Shekuji Bahirat.

COORG'S CLAIM TO BE INCLUDED IN KARNATAK

Ex-Editor Of "Rajhansa" Served With Notice

(From A Correspondent).
DHARWAR, May 26.

In response to the appeal made by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, for submitting opinions as to whether Coorg should be amalgamated to the Bombay or Madras Presidency, the British Karnatak Association, Dharwar, held a meeting in the S.U.M.C. Bank's Hall with Rao Bahadur B.L. Patil, M.L.A., in the chair on the 25th inst.

Coorg is a Kanarese province with an area of 1582 sq. miles containing two towns and 377 villages. The population of the province is 1,63,327 according to 1931 Census, and its annual revenue is only 13 lakhs of rupees. The province is now directly administrated by the Government of India through the resident of Mysore State who is also the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

The following resolutions which were proposed by Mr. K.P. Kallappa, the Chief Officer, Dharwar Municipal Borough and seconded by Mr. V.C. Giriyappanavar, pleader, an ex-M.L.C., and a Municipal Councillor were unanimously passed in the meeting:—

"This meeting of the citizens of Dharwar held under the auspices of British Karnatak Association, is of opinion that all the Kanarese-speaking districts and parts of districts in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and Province of Coorg, should be constituted into a separate autonomous administrative unit.

"It is further of opinion that as a step towards unification of British Karnatak as above, immediate steps should be taken to link the Province of Coorg and all the Kanarese-speaking areas of the Madras Presidency to the Bombay Presidency, especially in view of the fact that the area of the Bombay Presidency will be considerably reduced by the separation of Sind.

"Lastly it is of opinion that in the proposed adjustment of the areas directly administered by the Government of India at least the Province of Coorg and the South Kanara District should be immediately placed under the Bombay Government.

"Resolved that a Committee consisting of Rao Bahadur B.L. Patil, Mr. Krishnarao Gunjikar, Dr. K.S. Kamalapur and Mr. S.S. Malimath be appointed to draft a memorandum and to submit copies thereof to the Government of India, Bombay and Madras Governments and the Chief Commissioner of Coorg and the Consultative Committee of the R.T.C. and to such other associations and persons as they deem fit."

An ex-editor of "Rajhansa" a Kanarese daily, who was convicted by the Dharwar City Magistrate under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and 18 (1) of the Press (Tmergency Powers) Act and was acquitted, on appeal, by the Sessions Judge, of Dharwar a fortnight ago, has been served yesterday with a notive under Section 4 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance, not to take part in an unlawful meeting, nor to leave Dharwar Municipal limits and to report himself once daily to the sub-inspector, Dharwar Town.

Baby And Health Week In Jawhar State

(From A Correspondent).

With a view to form a local Committee for the purpose of celebrating a "Baby and Health Week" in the Jawhar State Mr. A.N. Surve, Hon. Divisional Secretary Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association paid a visit to Jawhar on 26th inst. and delivered a lecture explaining the aims and objects of the Baby and Health Week and the mode of its celebration.

A magic lantern show on small-pox was also given by way emphasising the utility of such celebrations.

Rao Saheb V.S. Tambe, the Administrator, expressed his fullest sympathy and assured full help in all measures which were calculated to promote the welfare of the subjects of the State. Thereafter a meeting of the officers of the State and local leaders was convened, in which it was resolved to celebrate a Baby and Health Week for the subjects of the State in next October and a provisional committee was formed to give effect to the said resolution.

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RETRENCHMENT "AXE" IN ALLAHABAD

Remission Of Revenue Sanctioned Owing To Bad Crops

(From Our Own Correspondent).
LUCKNOW, May 27.

In accordance with the U. P. Government order to consider the possibilities of effecting retrenchment in the expenditure in respect of district administration. Mr. H. Bomford, the Commissioner of Allahabad Division has called a conference of Collectors of the districts on June 1 at Allahabad to discuss on the subject.

It is also understood that the meeting will be utilised to discuss the situation with regard to rent and revenue collections in different districts in the Allahabad Division.

MORE REMISSIONS OF REVENUE.

Mr. J.C. Donaldson, the Collector of Allahabad, has submitted proposals of land revenue on account of bad 'rabi' crops due to the failure of winter rains and the damage done by rats.

Over and above the remission sanctioned for the year 1839 Fasli all over the province, on the ground of slump in prices, remission to the extent of Rs. 80,374 is proposed to be made in land revenue in the 'rabi' demand, on account of bad crops.

The total amount of land revenue reduced from the 'rabi' demand in accordance with the general scheme of remissions for the 1339 Fasli due to slump in prices is reported to be Rs. 10,57,129 in the whole of the Allahabad District.

It is understood that with regard to Etawah District the Governor-in-Council has sanctioned a remission in land revenue of a sum of Rs. 78,922. This represents the amount suspended on account of Kharif demand at a flat rate of two annas, over and above the remissions granted on account of slump in prices.

No remission is being given to those tahsils where the loss is not above 6 annas per rupee.

"Delhi Congress Day" At Jalgaon

(From A Correspondent).
JALGAON, May 27.

A prominent Congressman and a volunteer from Thorgavan who were arrested here in connection with the "Delhi Congress Day' celebrations, were tried by the Huzur Mamlatdar Mr. Kale and sentenced to 1 year's R.I. and fine of Rs. 600, and 1 year's R.I. and Rs. 100 fine, respectively.

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LOVE TRIANGLE OF THE AIR

BUNGALOW NOTES AND A DIARY

"YOU HAVE BILL THE WHITEST MAN I KNOW"

Capt. W. N. Lancaster, who accompanied Mrs. Keith Miller on her flight to Australia, is now held to answer a charge of murder in connection with the death of the American airman Haden Clarke at Miami on April 20 this year.

Mr. Clarke was found shot on the poch of a bungalow where he was staying with Captain Lancaster and Mrs. Keith Miller, the Australian air-woman.

The body was found early in the morning after two shots had been heard. Two notes were found nearby.

It is in connection with these notes that a charge of murder has been preferred against Captain Lancaster, who has admitted to the State's Attorney that he wrote them on Clarke's typewriter. The first note, addressed to Mrs. Miller in her nickname of "Chubbie" reads:

"The economic situation is such that I can't go on with the Comfort mother in her sorrow. You have Bill—he is the whitest man I know.

The other note, addressed to Captain Lancaster, read:

"Bill, I can't make the grade. Tell 'Chaubbie' of our talk. My advice is never leave her again".

Captain Lancaster now confesses that he wrote the notes the while Clarke lay dying beside him. But he denies murder. In a statement he says: "I am absolutely innocent, and I know that the outcome will prove it."

ENDEARING PASSAGES.

A diary, written by Captain Lancaster, is playing a big part in the inquiry. It is a harmless record of fond thoughts, and endearing passages are made much of.

He wrote it the while he was away in the West at the time when Clarke and Mrs. Miller were at the bungalow. Passages are being copied to prove that Captain Lancaster was in love with Mrs. Miller, the while she had become engaged to Haden Clarke:—

March 31: The little devil, I shouldn't think so much of her.

April 7: If only she'd, send something more, such as "Don't worry, I love you". Than goodness for one thing, I've made a firm resolution to have it out.....I adore her, and want to see her happy. She has two personalities—I love them both.

It is alleged that Captain Lancaster stated to the officials from his cell at Miami:

Mrs. Miller is a devoted friend, and she, at the right time, will tell the truth about the death of Clarke so far as she knows it."

The attorney attaches importance to the fact, on the day before the shooting of Clarke, Captain Lancaster received a joint telegram from Mrs. Miller and Clarke, in which they told him they were very much in love and were about to be married. To that telegram Lancaster replied: "Wait my return. I don't want to be a dog in the manger."

MANGOES FOR ENGLAND

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The members of the Bombay Presidency Fruit Growers' Association welcome with great interest the Reuter's cable that has appeared in the various newspapers that our Bombay Mango has reached England and his Majesty has so graciously accepted the fruit.

It is expected that the British public will always be pleased to extend their sympathies for our produce, thus giving us opportunity to establish another business tie between England and India. We are unable to make any further statement at this stage as we have yet to determine the real market situation in England. But we hurry to the press to offer our appreciation to the Department of Agriculture, Bombay, and the Imperial Research Council of Agriculture, for all this success, and the manner in which this work has been carried out.

We are anxious that the Department should consider the advisability of publishing the details of these experiments at the earliest opportunity to enable all interested people to seize the situation and develop their business accordingly.—Yours, etc.

FRAMROZE C. BALLIWALA.
President,
Bombay Presidency Fruit Growers' Association.

UNEMPLOYED WORKERS' LEAGUE

Some Facts And Data Collected So Far

The Secretary of the Unemployed Workers' League, writes:—

Since the publication of the month work, two weeks ago, the work of the League received a serious set-back, because of the "communal riots." The League had planned out a programme of mass meetings and demonstrations, but curfew Order and other regulations, made the mass work well-nigh impossible. The local committee however concentrated their efforts on getting the membership forms filled. The organisers went from chawl to chawl. In spite of the tense atmosphere and difficult situation the organisers were able to get 200 forms filled.

The League thus has now got 200 members on its register. The analysis of these forms reveal following interesting facts.

The clasification according to occupation is as follows:—

Handicraftsmen ..	13
General Transport Workers	15
Textile	76
Electric Workers ..	4
Dockers	5
Office-peons Hotel-boys	64
Tramway Workers ..	2
Railway Workers ..	6
Municipal Workers ..	3
Pressmen	2
Primary School Teachers ..	1
Ex-Soldiers	1
	191

It will be seen from these figures that the League is slowly but surely penetrating different occupations and industries. The beginning which the League has made is indeed very small. But difficulties of holding mass meeting and demonstrations has rendered the task of winning the unemployed very difficult.

The distribution of members by locality is as follows:—

Colaba	20
Dhobi Talao ..	36
Fattar Bunder ..	38
Madanpura	67
Jacob Circle ..	4
Byculla	3
Kamathipura ..	13
Dongri	9
Kalyan	4
—	191

MADANPURA COMMITTEE.

It will be seen from this that the Madanpura local committee has done best. We should here like to note that the local committee of Madanpura tried its best to preserve the solidarity of the working-class during the trying time of the riots. Its leaders to the Bombay Workers, has been the brightest feature of these dark days.

In short the League is thus enuipping itself with concrete facts for its fighting programme. It is day by day increasing its contracts with the unemployed.

P.S.—All correspondence contributions, inquiries, etc., should be directed to the following address:—

The Secretary, The Unemployed Workers League, Ripon Road, Bombay No. 8.

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"MR. HORNIMAN'S TWO VOICES"

The Old Lady Chuckles Over A Wonderful Discovery

By B. G. HORNIMAN.

Somebody at Bori Bunder is paying me the flattering attention of keeping a very close watch on the articles from my pen which appear in these columns. The "Times of India" maintains a stolid silence in face of the most glaring exposures of its own inconsistencies and quick-change acts. It knows that they are unanswerable, so it adopts the feminine method of looking for small flaws in its critic's armour. As far as I am concerned, it is welcome to pursue this practice and make the most of it. I should be super-human if I did not make a slip occasionally and I am quite ready to acknowledge it, if and when I do.

I think those who read these articles will do me the credit of acknowledging that they have, in the matters dealt with, followed a consistent line, adhered to fundamental principles and, whether I am right or wrong, always supplied fact and reason for any conclusion that I have drawn. And I feel somewhat gratified to think that those to whom everything I do or say, my very name, in fact, is anathema, have had hitherto no opportunity to catch me tripping, except, in one instance, to which I am not referring now, by methods which can only be described as questionable in the extreme.

"TWO VOICES."

The other day the "Times of India" published in parallel columns two passages, one from an article from my pen and the other from the editorial columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" under the caption "Two Voices." Everyone knows, and none better than the Editor of the "Times" that a paper is not editorially responsible for the opinions expressed in its columns by contributors, especially those who take responsibility for the views they express by signing their names to what they write. There would be nothing extraordinary in the fact, if the views expressed on a particular matter in the editorial columns of this matter were not in exact accordance with the views I may express in these articles.

INDEPENDENT VIEWS.

I write these articles as an independent journalist to express my own views. The "Bombay Chronicle" gives them publicity, but it does not, nor is it called upon to accept responsibility for all my opinions, though in the main, our views on most questions may be in agreement. But I am not the editor of the "Bombay Chronicle," though I assist in its conduct, and I am quite entitled to express here a view on any particular subject which may not coincide with that taken by the paper itself.

Now, what is the point on which the Bori Bunder Organ professed to have discovered that Mr. Horniman was speaking with one voice and the "Bombay Chronicle" with another. I wrote on May 18th that "there was every reason to be 'apprehensive' of a possible outbreak of communal dissension and strife." I gave the reasons for this apprehension, which I need not repeat now, and added that, "therefore the authorities should have been ready to deal with such an emergency at a moment's notice."

NO GLARING DISPARITY.

The "Bombay Chronicle" in its leader on May 20th dealing with the charge that the Congress was directly responsible, by not abandoning the Wadala raid, for preventing the police from concentrating their attention, or giving adequate attention to, the disturbances, said:

"There was no previous intimation, on the other hand that there would be a communal riot in the city; in fact, the Police Commissioner himself did not foresee it. ..... Surely it stands to reason that what even the authorities ..... did not know, the Congressmen could not know."

I cannot see myself that there is any glaring disparity between the "two voices" here. There is no real contradiction between the two statements. The view that there was "every reason to be apprehensive of a possible outbreak" and "therefore the police should have been ready at a moment's notice to deal with such an emergency" seeems to me quite consistent with the statement that "there was no previous 'intimation' that there would be a communal riot and that the Police Commissioner himself did not foresee it."

DIFFERENT WORDS.

Apprehension and intimation are not the same thing, though they may seem to be so at Bori Bunder. And the question of the police being ready for an emergency is on a different footing altogether from that as to whether the community generally, though it may have been also apprehensive, had been given any "intimation" that there would be an outbreak. As a matter of fact, the Press and public were given to understand after the first outbreak had been suppressed on the first day, Saturday, the 14th, that everything was quiet and the danger over.

"MR. HORNIMAN'S TWO VOICES."

Under this caption the "Times of India" publishes again to-day two parallel passages, this time both from articles written by myself one on May 19th and the other on May 27th. Here I confess there is a disparity and I have no doubt the "Old Lady," who spends her own time turning summersaults and performing other amazing feats of incinsistency, is gleefully chuckling over her discovery.

On May 27th in condemning the making of a general indiscriminating charge of violence and disorder against a whole class as "outrageous," I wrote that, "anyone who witnessed these occurrences will testify that they were the work of hooligans and that class of people on the borderline of hooliganism who very readily cross the border when there is any rowdyism afoot, especially when communal fanaticism is running riot."

A SLIP OF THE PEN.

In the previous article I had written:

"They were not all hooligans who looted shops, fought with one another like demons and set fire to one another's buildings during these last few days. They were most of them respectable members of society in their own humble spheres, and often enough egged on by those in a higher class of life whose minds are hopelessly communal."

I admit the disparity between the two statements. I should have written, "they were some of them respectable members of society in their own humble spheres etc." The use of the word "most" was obviously a slip of the pen, for it does not fit in with the sense of the rest of the sentence which opens with the words "they were not all hooligans." That obviously carries the sense that the majority of them were hooligans,

A SMALL MINORITY.

I would be the last to suggest, at any time, that the frightful orgies of murder, loot and arson which disgraced the city were the work of respectable middle-class people. Nobody would believe me, or anyone else, who made such a statement, and I still say it is outrageous to make a wild, general charge of this kind against a class of people, who for the most part, remained in their houses, torn with anxiety for their own safety and wondering when this horror would end. I made very clear in the article from which this second passage is quoted that hooligans were reinforced, not by ordinary middle-class people but by those drawn from a humbler sphere who were no doubt egged on by "those in a higher class of life whose minds are hopelessly communal and who nurse a perpetual spirit of vendetta."

Everybody realises that such people are a very small minority, either in the middle-classes or the more wealthy classes. It would be a bad outlook for the city if they were not. But when communal feelings are roused and disturbances once start, they find their opportunity and play a large part in fanning the flames and encouraging the lower elements in the maintenance of strife.

A JOURNALIST'S DUTY.

I am sorry to have wasted so much space in dealing with this matter, but I admit some explanation and an answer to this charge of speaking with "two voices" was required, though the charge comes from a journal which speaks with many voices and uses whichever happens to suit the opportunity of the moment.

It is the duty of an honest journalist to clear up any misunderstanding which may have been caused by two apparently contradictory statements. I could only wish that the "Times of India" would have the grace occasionally to give a little attention to the motes which disfigure its own vision. But, when people are persistently inconsistent explanations are not easy to make.

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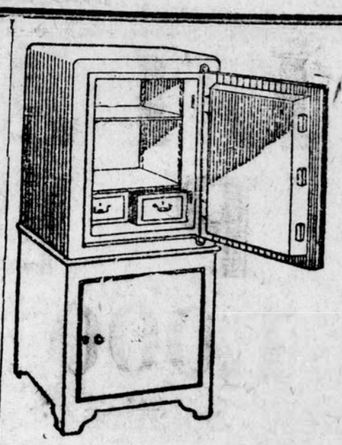

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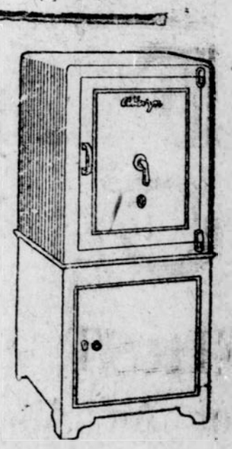

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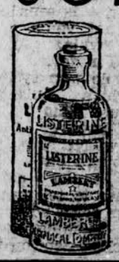

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2. Examine the pictures carefully and then fill in, in the spaces provided the name of each fruit.
3. Only the names given in the clues are to be used.
4. After you have filled in all the names of the fruits, write your name and full address clearly in the coupon given below. Then cut out the Coupon and your solution and enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN "QUARTER-ANNA" OR "HALF-ANNA" STAMPS AS ENTRANCE-FEE.
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8. All entries must be received not later than the last post on June 2nd, 1932.
9. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor, provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
11. No competitor can win more than one prize.
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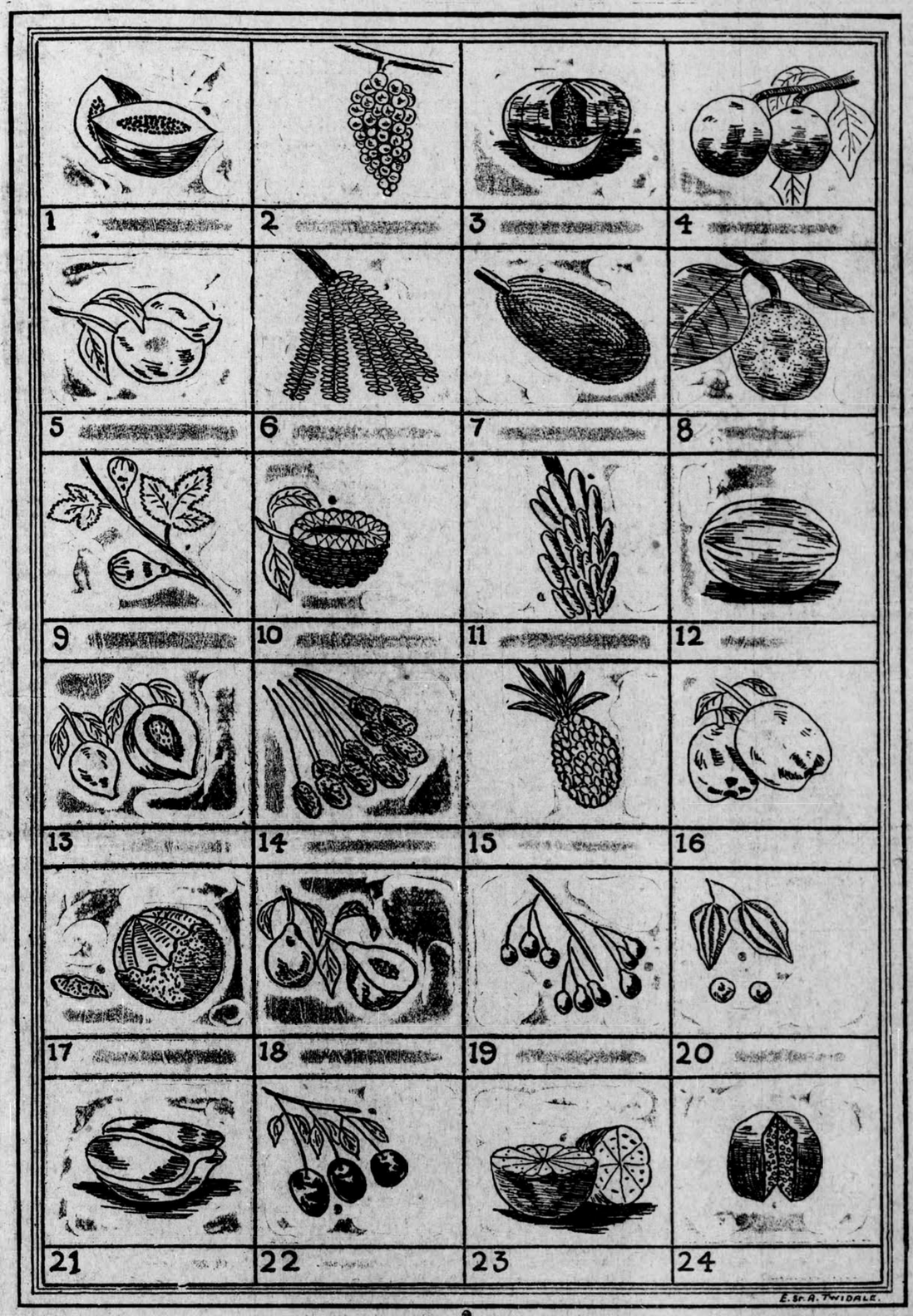

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"Gallfard", "Sunday Chronicle" Racing Expert writes:—

A million pounds has been paid over by bookmakers to some of the shrewdest men in Britain. And a hundred thousand "mug" punters have supplied the money. They are all followers of the perfect racing ssytem that never fails.

A few, and these are the shrewd men who know when to say "stop!" have an occasional bet. Their system is based on the use of their eyes, intelligence, and occasionally sound information. They have a win and they are finished perhaps for several days.

The others go on betting, trying their systems until they are broke.

I was at Newmarket, and noticed a tall, well-built man who stood in the ring, his head bent over a small book. In his left hand was a pile of golden sovereigns from which another man was liberally helping himself.

"Thanks, Archie," said the man as he walked away, pocketing between 20 and 30 of the coins. The tall man with the little book answered with a slight nod, but otherwise took no notice of the man he had befriended.

The silent benefactor was the late Mr. Archie Falcon, who died a few weeks ago, and my story goes back to the time before the chink of golden sovereigns had given way to the rustle of pound notes. I recalled the incident when a day or two ago I read that Mr. Falcon, one of the boldest gamblers of the past four decades, had left £23,000 gross.

My mind wandered over the mighty ups and downs of fortune which Mr. Falcon and his contemporary gamblers on the Turf had experienced—how all of them had won and lost fortunes by short heads and even inches, how many of them had fallen beaten, and how just few had stood up through the financial storms and made wealth.

At the time of the incident I have related there stood in the same ring a poor unknown man holding an umbrella over a bookmaker. He was also employed as a "runner." He betted in a small way himself.

But he was shrewd, and in the course of years he made a few hundreds, which grew into thousands. He launched out as a professional backer pure and simple, and in time came to own horses himself. Fortune smiles on him, and he became rich.

WINNING WAYS.

From time to time I meet people who follow systems, some ingenious, many with a fair ration of sound sense.

That of backing a horse which has won recently, perhaps ten or fourteen days earlier, is sensible because it means that you are supporting a horse which has shown himself to be in form.

I know many people who systematise on horses which finished fourth last time out. This is founded on the well-known fact that many horses which are not fancied to win, but are on a voyage of discovery, finish close enough to the winner to tell owner and trainer their form without at the same time finishing close enough to draw public attention to their real merits.

Some years ago while I was following a system based on public form, the system horse—Plymstock—was owned by Lord Astor and was opposed by Orpheus, a 7 to 1 on chance.

They raced at a snail's pace to the Bushes, Orpheus in front, when Bullock on Plymstock suddenly sent his mount to the front at express speed and gained such an advantage that she flashed past the post a lucky length ahead of Orpheus.

It was a fluke result, of course, but I had backed Plymstock on the ground that once you adopt a system you must go through with it.

A sound idea, followed on many people with profitable results, is to back horses which arrive on the course late, especially when they have come only short distances, say, from Epsom to Sandown Park.

I recall a horse called Karl arriving late one Bank Holiday at Sandown Park. I am sure the trainer of Karl had no desire to delude the public, and the horse's late arrival was due to the fact that the train was late in arriving. But some friends of mine stepped where wiser men would have feared to tread, and they won several hundreds by backing Karl at "twenties." I very much doubt whether Karl was seriously fancied by owner or trainer.

One popular method of finding winners, which is as nearly automatic as one can think of, is to follow beaten favourites, or second favourites. The trouble in these cases is that one may be tempted into too many bets.

One of the most interesting systems I have ever known was called the group system, and it was originated by an old racing friend of mine, who, I believe, worked it out in collaboration with another man, whose acquaintance I never made. It consisted of putting a number of selected horses into five or six groups, each containing ten or a dozen names. Obviously the horses selected were recognised good ones, and the main idea behind the system was the sensible one that good horses win races.

Every time a listed horse ran he would be backed on a level stake, and when any one group showed a profit of one point it had to be discarded and another group formed in its place. The new group could contain names taken from the group broken up. That was at the discretion of the backer.

The trouble with this system I found was that too many bets were often necessitated. To correct this fault I worked a modified group system for some time. It consisted of smaller and fewer groups. They numbered not more than four, and consisted of only six names.

If, as happened sometimes, a group showed a loss of ten points it was discarded. My own system, however, contained a rule that when a group showed a loss of three points it should be smashed and remodelled without the names of the offending losers.

To anybody who may be contemplating such a system I can say that the present time of season is ideal to start, because form is fairly well known, and it is on form that we select the names for our groups. It seems to me that one cannot go far wrong with such names as Orwell, Dastur, Bulandshar, Creme Brulee, Wyvern; Sandwich; Cameronian; Solar Boy, King Salmon, and Mariegoulde. There are a few names which should suit all tastes.

BIG GAMBLES.

The romantic story of fortunes won and lost in racing has never been told, chiefly because the principals concerned are usually men who keep their business affairs to themselves. What a story could be told by me greatest gambler of them all, Mr. Charles Hannam, who has been backing horses for more than a half-century.

I don't know how Mr. Hannam fares these days—he is reputed to have lost £60,000 one Ascot a few years ago—but he is everywhere recognised as a rich man.

Another of the inscrutable big men still left in the game is Mr Fred Parker. He and Mr. Hannam are the big two in betting.

Some time ago I was talking to a man who has held high positions among the bookmaking fraternity, and he estimated that Mr. Hannam wagered on an average £6,000 a day, and Mr. Parker about £4,000. Mr. Hannam will often back three horses in one race, and I believe he conducts all his betting operations himself. Mr Parker has one or two assistants.

It would be impossible to lay down any set of rules by which professionals work. The late Mr Falcon would often go a long time without having a bet, waiting for the "good thing" to come along.

His last big gamble was on one of these supposed certainties, and he wagered no less than £8,000 on a horse. He lost by a short head. Had he won, Mr. Falcon would probably have left a fortune between £40,000 and £50,000 greater than that announced the other day.

Professionals backers of all sorts and sizes financially. I know one man who reckons to play up his luck in a striking manner. Most of his bets are of only a pound or two, but four or five times every year he will start with, say, a £ bet, win, and play up his winnings so that at the end of one afternoon he has won £1000 or more. A few days like that, and earns enough to keep him for season.

Dhariwal
PURE WOOL
PRODUCTS
ARE SPUN, WOVEN, DYED & FINISHED IN INDIA
EXPLANATION
IN TRADE CIRCULARS ISSUED BY THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS WE STATED AS FOLLOWS:—
"No yarns or materials sold by us are imported as are many of the woollen fabrics offered to the public by so-called Indian Woollen Mills."
THE INDIAN WOOLLEN MILLS, BOMBAY, HAVE COMPLAINED THAT THE WORDS ARE UNDERSTOOD TO REFER TO THEM. THE SENTENCE REFERRED TO ABOVE WAS NEVER INTENDED OR MEANT TO REFER TO THE INDIAN WOOLLEN MILLS, BOMBAY, AND WE REGRET THAT IT SHOULD HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO REFER TO THEM AS ALLEGED.
THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB

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$225,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH
12-14, Churchgate Street.

American Cotton Markets

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, May 28.

May	.....	—
July	.....	5.51
October	.....	5.77
December	.....	5.90
January 1933		5.98
Middling Spot		5.80

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, May 28.

May	.....	—
July	.....	5.54
October	.....	5.74
Middling Spot	..	5.59

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, May 28.

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 4000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain 4000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent 4000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, May 28
10-10 a.m. To-day's quotations. closing

March 1932		
April 1932		
May 1932		4.17
June 1932		4.13
July 1932	4.13	4.12
August 1932		4.13
September 1932		4.13
October 1932	4.13	4.13
November 1932		4.14
December 1932		4.16
January 1933	4.19	4.19
February 1933		4.22
March 1933	4.26	4.25
April 1932		4.27
May		4.30
Middling Spot		4.41

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 28.

SAKELLARIDIS		
May	.....	5.69
July	.....	5.76
October	...	6.04
November		6.06
December		6.12
January 1933		6.17
March	.....	6.18
F G F Spot	.....	5.90

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 28.

BROACH	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.90
Fine (Good Staple)	4.02
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.14
C P OOMRA—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.50
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	4.65
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	4.80
BENGAL—	
Good	3.33
Fully Good	3.43
Fine	3.53
SCINDE—	
Fully Good	3.43
Fine	3.53
Superfine	3.63

LONDON SILVER.
London, May 28.
Silver—Market is quietly steady.
Spot 16 13/16
Forward 16 13/16

LONDON GOLD
London, May 28.
Gold Bar Fine per oz £5-12-5

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, May 28.
Interest day to day loans 5/8 per cent
Interest 7 days' market loans 1 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 1 25/32 per cent
Bank Bills 6 months 1 7/8 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 2 3/4 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 3 1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, May 28.
T T London on Berlin 15.55 1/2
T T London on Amsterdam 9.10 3/4
T T London on Brussels 26.36
T T London on Madrid 44.75
T T London on Milan 71.87
T T London on Berne 18.87
T T London on Paris 93.46
T T London on Prague 124.25
T T London on New York closing rate 3.69 3/8

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, May 28.
Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton—
No offers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull ton—
May/June sellers £11-7-6
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent—
May/June paid £10-15-0

LINSEED
London, May 28.
Linseed Calcutta (London) ton—
May/June sellers £9-5-0
Linseed La Plata C I F Hull ton
May/June sellers £7-12-6
Linseed Bombay (London)
May/June sellers £10-16-3

LINSEED OIL.
London, May 28.
Linseed Oil naked, London cwt—
June/Aug sellers 13/4 1/2
Sep/Dec sellers 13/10 1/2

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, May 28.
Rozario Santa Fe per 64 lb cargoes—
May/June sellers 26/9
Barletta Russo per 64 lb cargoes
May/June sellers 27/3
Wheat South Australian parcels,
May/June sellers 27/9
Wheat Choice White Karachi parcels—
June/July Liverpool paid 29/3

IMPORTS OF AMERICAN COTTON.
Bales.
Purchases of American cotton from 1st Sept. 1931 to 31st Aug. 1932 254,732
American cotton arrived in India from 1st Sept. 1931 to 26th May 1932 219,781
American cotton at Sea for India 24,149

LONDON RUBBER
London, May 28.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot sellers 1 13/16

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, May 28.
Demand Bills 3.69 1/4, 3.72 1/4

PETROPHOS

BUY SWADESHI & RADICALLY CURES THUS YOU

KURCHIBINE

CHRONIC COUGHS COLDS BRONCHITIS INDIGESTION CONSTIPATION Wasting Diseases After effects of INFLUENZA.

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SUPPORT THE STARVING :: MILLIONS ::

The very first dose will prove perceptible improvement.

Sole Distributors :—
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CAN BROKER'S CARD PASS ON TO ASSIGNEE OF HIS ESTATE?

Important Privy Council Ruling

BOMBAY OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE'S APPEAL FAILS

The following is a summary of the judgment of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, delivered on May 6 in the appeal preferred by the Official Assignee of Bombay against S. R. P. Shroff and others, Respondents. The appeal was heard by Lord Blanesburgh, Lord Tomlin, and Sir George Lowndes. Lord Blanesburgh delivered the judgment, rejecting the appeal. It was stated in the judgment:—

"This is an appeal from a decree of the High Court at Bombay of the 30th September, 1930, made in its Appellate Jurisdiction, dismissing an appeal of the appellant from a decree of the same Court of the 19th March, 1930, made in its Original Civil Jurisdiction. The main question for determination is whether a card or right of membership of one Virji Madhavji in the Bombay Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association or the proceeds of sale thereof, when sold, pass to the appellant as the assignee in insolvency of his estate and effects.

By both Courts in India the question has been answered in the negative.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

The facts of the case are simple and are not in dispute. On or about the 26th November, 1910, the insolvent was, on his own application, admitted a member of the Association in the place of his deceased father. On the 11th May, 1917, a card was issued to him, certifying, that as such member, enrolled in 1910, he was entitled to enjoy all the rights and privileges and was subject to all the liabilities of membership according to the rules and regulations of the Association. As successor to his father he was not, on his enrolment as a member, required to pay any entrance fee, but in every year until he was declared a defaulter as presently to be mentioned he paid to the Association a subscription of Rs. 5, and in the receipt given him on the occasion of each payment he is described as "a registered broker in the Sir Dinshaw Petit Native Share Brokers' Hall." He remained a member of the Association until the 23rd June, 1925.

CARD FORFEITED.

On that day, following a notification to the Association of the 13th June that he was unable to meet his liabilities, he was, under the rules, declared a defaulter and his card or right of membership was forfeited by the Directors. On the 2nd July, 1925, he was adjudicated an insolvent under the Presidency Town Insolvent Act, 1909. Thereupon by virtue of Sections 17 and 52 of the Act all his property wherever situated which might belong to or be vested in him at the commencement of the insolvency (with certain exceptions not presently material) vested in the official Assignee and became divisible among his creditors. Virji Madhavji's insolvency in fact commenced, at the latest, on the 13th June, 1925, the date of his notification to the Association already referred to, that is to say, some days before the forfeiture of his membership of the Association had become effective.

More than three years later, on the 9th October, 1928, the appellant as assignee in his insolvency commenced the action out of which the appeal arises claiming against the respondents sued as representing the Association a declaration that the card of the insolvent and all rights and benefits annexed thereto were vested in him, the appellant, and that he was entitled to the net proceeds of their sale. He claimed also that the respondents might be ordered to effect such sale and to hand over the proceeds to the appellant for distribution amongst the creditors of the insolvent.

THE FINDING.

Their Lordships after making a full survey of the salient provisions of the constitution deed and rules of the Association in order that its real nature and the status of its members might thereby be disclosed. So much is essential if the claims of the appellant are to be dealt with according to law. And in the result certain things, they think, have become clear.

Although the rules are badly drawn and not in uniform phraseology their result in the case of a member who has lost his membership for being a defaulter clearly enough is that he loses all interest both in the property of the Association and in his card. In such a case no interest is reserved in the defaulter's card except to members of the Association who have suffered by his lapse—in the rules sometimes called his creditors—or to the Association itself. This seems to their Lordships to be the result of rules 18, 57 and 62. The defaulting member himself has no interest in the result of the sale provided for under these rules nor can he require a sale to be made.

RULE FOR BENEFIT OF "EXCHANGE CREDITORS"

The rules are there for the benefit of his "exchange creditors" and are doubtless enforceable at their instance. In this case the learned trial judge was of opinion that rule 62 was enforceable by the appellant and he directed the sale of the insolvent's card and the application of the proceeds as by that rule prescribed. There has been no appeal by the respondents, against that part of the order and therefore as against them it must stand. But it must not be supposed that their Lordships think it justified. In their view, so far as the appellant's case was one under the rules, his action ought to have been dismissed.

Nor does it appear to their Lordships that this second or alternative ground of claim has any higher warrant. That claim is that, if the effect of the rules be that the proceeds of sale of the insolvent's card do not ensure for the benefit of the general body of his creditors the rules are contrary to the law of insolvency and, separately, to the provisions of section 12 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, which, it will be recalled, is as follows:—

"Where property is transferred subject to a condition or limitation making any interest therein, reserved or given to or for the benefit of any person, to cease on his becoming insolvent or endeavouring to transfer or dispose of the same, such condition or limitation is void."

The appellant sought to justify his position here by quoting "Borland's Trustee v. Steel Brothers and Co., Limited" (1901) 1 Ch. 279 in reference to a company), and "Whitmore v. Mason" 2 J. and H. 204 in reference to a partnership, and by insisting upon the restricted permissible operation of forfeiture provisions in such cases. It being agreed however on all hands that the rules of thiss Association are entirely innocent of any design to evade the law of insolvency it may be that even those cases although cases of a company and a partnership, are more favourable to the respondents than to the appellant. The case of "In re: Plumbly" 13 Ch. Div. 667, a Stock Exchange case, is more germane to the present and is the case relied upon in the Indian Courts. There a rule of the London Stock Exchange was upheld against a trustee in bankruptcy although the result was to withdraw from the bankruptcy in favour of exchange creditors sums actually due to the bankrupt on exchange transactions. And no such extreme claim against the assignee is here involved.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT NOT APPLICABLE.

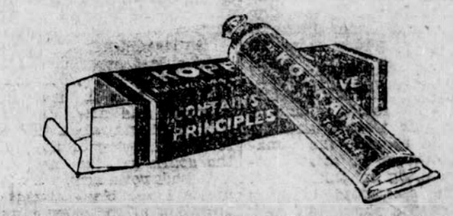
But their Lordships find the real answer to this contention of the appellant in the nature and character of the Association as they have described it whereby in the case of a defaulting member who is expelled from the Association no interest in his card remains in himself and none that can pass to his assignee whether his expulsion does or does not take place prior to the commencement of his insolvency.

As to section 12 of the Transfer of Property Act their Lordships have been unable to see that it has any application to the card of a member of this Association. When the nature of the interest acquired by him upon admission to the Association is considered—and this has already been expounded in an earlier portion of this judgment—it is difficult to see how the assumption of membership involves at any stage the transfer of any property on any condition whatever. It is impossible, in their Lordships' judgment, to describe the insolvent's status of membership of the Association in language which, however tortured, could bring it within the terms of the section.

On the whole, their Lordships' conclusion so far as the case remains open for them to deal with is that reached by both Courts in India, and in their judgment the appeal fails.

Their Lordships will accordingly humbly advise His Majesty that it be dismissed. And with costs.

KOPRAN



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It is the first Indian Tooth Paste selling in America.
Ask your Chemist for a tube to-day.

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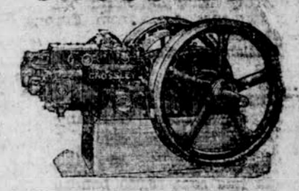

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Reliable Agents wanted.
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Disorganisation of the functions of the Liver means all sorts of troubles for digestion, resulting in Constipation, Headache, Loss of Appetite, etc.

Gajjar's Liver Solution

sets right all such troubles and shows a way to health and its pleasures.

Ask for Particulars and Pamphlet

Gajjar's Ionic Pharmacy
GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

Weather Report

POONA, May 29

The Bay monsoon remains active in Lower Burma and has strengthened in the Andaman Sea. There has also been nearly general rain in Assam with few falls in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa and Malabar. The chief amounts of rainfall:—Port Blair, six inches; Myitkyina, three; Mergui, two; Tavoy, Bassein one; Victoria Point, three quarters; Guna, Toungoo, Bhamo, quarter; Cherrapunji, twenty-one; Sambalpur, one and half; Shillong, one; Jalpaiguri, half; Sibsagar, Gauhati, Dhubri, quarter; Trivandrum, three quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will increase in Lower Burma and in Malabar and continue in Assam and extend in Upper Burma. Falls may also occur in Bengal. Heavy Rainfall Warning. Heavy rain will occur on the Konkan coast during the next eight hours.—A. P.

HIGHEST IN QUALITY

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
LUXMI BUILDING,
Ballard Road,
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THE C. P. & BERAR PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LIMITED.

The Bank accepts FIXED DEPOSITS at the following rates:—

	Months.
4½ p.c. per annum	9
5 p.c. " "	12
	Years.
5½ p.c. " "	2
5½ p.c. " "	3
5½ p.c. " "	4
6 p.c. " "	5
6½ p.c. " "	6
or more years.	

CURRENT SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS OPENED.
All sorts of Banking business undertaken.
Rules on application.
G. A. BHONSLE,
Manager.
Nagpur City,
May, 1932.

"HARMLESS ACTIVITIES OF SHAMSUL HUDA"

Defence Counsel Maintains That By Themselves They Constitute No Offence

(BY MAIL.)

MEERUT, May 28.

In the Meerut Conspiracy Case, Mr. Pyare Lal Sharma started arguments on the individual case of Mr. Shamsul Huda of Calcutta. The prosecution documents alleged that Huda was a member of the Communist Party of India, and of the Workers' and Peasants' Party and the Secretary of the Transport Workers' Union.

"Mr. Huda's case resolves itself into two parts", said Mr. Sharma, "first his membership of C.P.I. and W.P.P. and second, his activities consisting of speeches, participation in strikes and demonstrations.

"HARMLESS ACTIVITIES".

These are quite normal activities and they cannot become objectionable just because he is a member of these parties. Mr. Huda's activities taken by themselves were so harmless that they would not justify his conviction. We have then to see if his membership of C.P.I. or W.P.P. would make him liable under section 21-A."

Proceeding Mr. Sharma said: "The first the question has to be decided from the standpoint whether there is evidence that a member of these parties agreed with the other accused for the specific purposes of this conspiracy. If you convict Mr. Huda merely because of his membership of the C.P.I. you will be simply penalising him for his opinions. If reliance is to be placed on the formal agreement as exists between members of a political party on the basis of the party programme you can charge the members under section 120-B but not under section 121-A."

DIRECT EVIDENCE LACKING.

Mr. Sharma next argued that the case had no approvers and therefore direct evidence of the alleged conspiracy was laking. The mass of documents and speeches constituted only circumstantial evidence. The specific documents against each accused must go to prove either conspiratorial agreement or conspiratorial acts otherwise they were worthless as evidence of conspiracy. Huda's activities were ordinary routine activities in the working-class movement and they could not constitute any evidence of his having entered into a conspiracy.

PROSECUTIONS FAILURE.

Mr. Sharma finally said on behalf of Huda that the prosecution had failed to prove against Huda the case under section 121-A as outlined in the petition of complaint. Mere membership of the C.P.I. was not enough to hold him guilty.

Mr. Sharma next took up arguments on behalf of Gopal Basak, an accused from Dacca.

Gopal Basak, has been removed to jail hospital suffering from slow rise of temperature and diarrhoea. He had his few teeth taken out some time ago for pyorrhoea.—A.P.

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Government of Maharashtra
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JUPITER GENERAL
has a net work of agencies throughout the country.
J7

REGD. NO. B. 1063

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim setting agents throughout the world.
J8

BOMBAY MONDAY, MAY, 30, 1932

MODERN "CRUSOS" ON SANDBANK IN THE WASH

Naked Airmen Attract Motor Ship's Attention And Are Rescued

RUGBY, May 28.

Two airmen of whom one, Capt. Scott, is the Secretary of the Skegness Aero Club and a former competitor in the King's Cup race were rescued under dramatic circumstances yesterday from all isolated sand bank in the Wash, upon which they were stranded.

ATTEMPT TO SWIM FIVE MILES

They made a forced landing owing to engine trouble, and being unable to re-start the machine, endeavoured to attract attention. Failing in this, they stripped and attempted to swim five miles to the shore, but were beaten back by strong currents.

The rising tide had washed away their clothes when they returned to the sand bank and they had no matches with which to light a flare. They attempted to ignite two petrol soaked mats by means of the Sun's rays through the lens of a powerful camera but were unsuccessful.

ATTRACTING ATTENTION.

As a last experiment one airman swung the propellor while the other held the mats near the magneto and after an hour and a halfs efforts, when the tide had reached the top of the sandbank, the spark set the mats alight. The bodywork was next set on fire and the blaze attracted the attention of the skipper and crew of a motor trader who were able to rescue the naked airmen.—B. O. W.

DISARMAMENT IN PRACTICE!

How Japan Is Arming Itself To Teeth

LONDON (By Mail).

The Reynolds Illustrated News declared without confirmation from other sources that Japan is ordering arms and munitions on an immense scale from European factories.

British factories, the news said, are at present making 300,000 rifles and hundreds of torpedoes.

CHEMICALS AS PIANOES.

It alleged that Germany is shipping vast quantities of chemicals to Japan labelled pianos.

The Sodka works in Czecho-Slovakia has sent 18,000 bombs, according to the News. The Schneider Works at Creusot are making 20 heavy tanks for the Japanese.

At Dijon an automobile factory is manufacturing 4000 heavy air bombs, the News continued.

British shipments, it stated, to Japan during December and January alone amounted to 41,093 pounds sterling.

Eliminating Competition Between British Railways

RUGBY, May 28.

A scheme to eliminate competition between two of the leading British Railway system, the London Midland and Scottish and the London and North-Eastern Companies has been referred for his consent to the Minister of Transport, who has appointed a committee of three under the chairmanship of Sir Walter Clode, President of the Railway Rates Tribunal to advise him.

Under the scheme it is proposed from July 1 to pool the receipts of the two companies from traffic between points where they are in competition and to divide the proceeds according to the ratio basis of receipts of the years 1928, 1929 and 1930.

The Companies anticipate that the agreement will enable them to make substantial economies and all benefit the public.—B. O. W.

Tinnevelly "Dictator" Sentenced

MADRAS, May 23.

A Tinnevelly message says that the 19th "Dictator" of the Tinnevelly District Congress Committee, and another Congress worker have been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each under section 17 (2) Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Twelve Congress workers who were proceeded against on the charge of having no ostensible means of livelihood, were bound over for one year by the same Magistrate but as they refused to furnish security, they were awarded one year's rigorous imprisonment each.—A.P.

Bank of England Gold Hoardings Increase

DOWNWARD TREND OF DISCOUNT RATE CONTINUES

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, May 28.

The Bank of England increased its gold holdings during the week by 2,468,000 sterling.

Extremely easy conditions prevailed in the money market throughout the week and with Government able to place weekly treasury-bills at the lowest rate for this century, the general downward trend of discount rates continued.

The Stock Exchange was closed.

Elsewhere apart from firmness of wheat on unfavourable weather reports, the usual Saturday quietude prevailed. Reuter.

College Training Corps In Baroda

(From A Correspondent.)

BARODA, May 28.

All interested in the Indianisation of the army will be gratified to see the progress made by the Baroda College authorties by starting a Training Corps some four years ago. Students desirous of receiving military training are enrolled in the Corps as cadets and are trained in the art of arms and military strategy by Professors who have been trained under military officers of the State. Competitive examinations are held every year.

NAPOLEONIC RELICS FOR THE POPE

VATICAN CITY. May 4.

The Pope's private collection of historical relics has been enriched by several objects which were once in the possession of the great Napoleon.

They include his bust, done by Riccardo Monteleone, and letters, snuff-boxes, and other personal effects, which belonged for many years to the late Professor John Lawson Stoddard, of Brookline, Massachusetts.

Pickets Arrested

AHMEDABAD, May 23.

Ten Congress volunteers were arrested to-day while picketing foreign cloth shops. Picketing still continues.—A. P.

Rangoon.—One serviceable automatic pistol with two cartridges was discovered near a grave in a cementary in a village in Bassein District, but it was rusty.—A. P.

Ahmedabad.—A disastrous fire broke out early on Saturday morning in a godown of a cotton ginning press. The fire raged furiously for about three hours when it was brought under control.—A. P.

BUTCHER AS A DEFENCE WITNESS

Denounces Barbara Harris In The Rector Case

"HELL ISN'T BAD FOR HER"

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, May 28.

Violent denunciation of Barbara Harris by Mr. Robert Walton, the Rector of Stiffkey's landlord, was the feature of continuation of Rector's defence.

Mr. Walton, who was described as a butcher, greyhound-breeder and Evangelist said: "Hell isn't bad enough for a girl like that" and later added, "she has lied from beginning to end of this case."

When Mr. Oliver asked whether an Evangelist, a greyhound-breeder a butcher was speaking, Mr. Walton answered that it was righteous indignation. During this and succeeding outburst there was faint murmur of applause from the back of the court.—Reuter.

Hopping Off To Europe From U. S.

LONDON, May 28.

Linden, (New Jersey).—Stanley Hausner flying in Bellanca 220 horse-power machine hopped off to-day for Europe. The machine carries 550 gallons of petrol.—Reuter's Special.

REFUELLING ENDURANCE TEST

Mrs. Victor Bruce's New Venture

RUGBY, May 28.

Mrs. Victor Bruce, with her husband, left Croyden yesterday for Gibraltar where she will take over the giant all-British plane in which she will attempt to set up a new world's refuelling endurance record. In her attempt on the record she will try to remain in the air for a month.

Her husband will be the relief pilot. The machine, which is fitted with three 120 horse-power engines, is a six-seater cabin monoplane flying boat with landing wheels for use in emergency.

It is intended that fresh supplies of fuel oil and food will be supplied twice daily while in flight, from an attendant aeroplane by means of a cord.—B. O. W.

ITALY'S NEW RECORD BID

Talk Of 420 m.p.h. 'Plane

Disturbed by Great Briain's supremacy in the air, Signor Mussolini has given instructions that an attempt shall be made to capture for Italy the world's air speed record.

The record has been held by this country for some years, and not since 1928 has Italy had a high-speed machine that was in the same class as any of the British experimental seaplanes.

Our three victories in the Schneider Trophy race have had a tonic effect on our sales of military aeroplanes in Europe.

Practically every Air Force in the world has purchased one or more types of British fighting aircraft, and several of the smaller European countries are equipped entirely with British fighters.

The fiat has gone forth to General Balboa, Commander-in-Chief of the Italian Air Force, that something must be done to check Great Britain's triumphant progress in the world's markets.

"A new Italian machine is reported to have achieved a speed of 420 miles per hour (14 m.p.h. faster than the record set up by Flight-Lieut. G.H. Stainforth)."

Lieut. Neri will try to eclipse Stainforth's record in a few days.

Survivors Of "Georges Phillipar" End In Plane Crash

BODIES FOUND IN WRECKAGE OF MACHINE

LONDON, May 29.

Rome.—The French airman Goulette Monsieur and Madame Languvillar, survivors of "Georges Philippar" also accompanying the pilot, Moureau have all been killed in an aeroplane crash on the mountains in Frosinone Province while flying from Brindisi to Marseilles.

Languvillars, who were picked up by the British steamer "Comorin" from Cape Philippar were proceeding to Marseilles. They disembarked at Port Said and travelled aboard the British aeroplane to Brindisi where they boarded a French machine piloted by Goulette which should have reached Marseilles on night of May 26.

There was no news until they were found dead in the wreckage of machine in thickly wooded mountain near neroli in province of Frosinone.—Reuter's Special.

EUROPE WATCHES NEW FRENCH CABINET'S POLICY

Painleve's Scheme Of International Clearing House

LONDON, May 28.

Paris.—European Governments on the threshold of international negotiations are anxiously awaiting the policy of new French Government which M. Herriot is now considering together with the personnel of his Cabinet after an intensive study of international problems.

M. Painleve who is assured of post in M. Herriot's ministry proposes the solution of reparations and war debts problem by the creation of an international clearing house which will work out the general final settlement between creditors and debtors in which economic arrangements will be set off against debts at present not payable, full account being taken of each country's economic resources, especially Germany's.—Reuter's Special.

Russian Kills Himself Over Doumer Affair

Overcome by emotion over the murder of President Doumer, which, he thought, reflected shame on all Russians, Serge Dimitrief, 37, threw himself from the window of his home, 30 Rue Simon-le-Franc, late Saturday afternoon and died on his way to the hospital.

When he learned of Paul Gourgulov's mad act, Dimitrief, who had lived in Paris since 1925, underwent such mental torment that he became unbalanced. Taking advantage of the absence of his friends he plunged from the sixth story window.

He left a diary in which he described his sentiments of horror, saying he felt the shame so deeply that death was the only escape.—"Chicago Tribune."

World's Smallest Motor

A watchmaker in Berchtesgaden resort in the Bavarian Alps has constructed a practical electric motor which is no larger than a coffee bean. Despite its tiny size it operates perfectly. A flash-light battery furnishes sufficient energy to run the midget motor.—"Chicago Tribune."

New York.—Airman Hausner returned after six hours owing to instrument trouble.—Reuter's Special.

WAR IN FAR EAST?

More Starvation And Suffering For The World

"The end of June next or beginning of July will see another war in the Far East, between Russia and Japan, not of the Soviet's seeking however", said Pundit Shanker Shastri Hosritti, the well-known astrologer, speaking about the political situation in China.

"Russia is anxious to keep peace, but Japan is not and she wants war. Pluto and Saturn are in opposition and they will compel the Soviet to go to war."

SHORT-LIVED WAR.

"The war may not be a prolonged one. It will be short, though not sweet", he said, "for beginning in July it will be finished in November."

"Japan will triumph in the beginning, but Russia at the end, for the latter country's staying power must tell."

"This is only the beginning of the great world conflagration, for as sure as anything the world will be drawn into the struggle. Central Europe, Austria, Germany, Italy, America will all be involved in it, whether they want it or not, on one side or another."

WILL SIDE WITH WINNING SIDE.

"But", said Mr. Hosritti, "England will keep aloof; she will preserve her splendid isolation for the time being, and will take long to decide where she should throw her strength. In the end, she will side with the winning party.

"This is not the only thing. There will be more starvation, more workless, more suffering and more discontent all over the world, and these are things which will react on the people as a whole".

He did not think that there would be permanent estrangement between the Free State and England.

Meeting Of Government Experts

LONDON, May 28.

Rome.—Government has taken initiative in approaching the Governments of Britain, France and Germany with a view to immediate convocation of a meeting of Government experts with the Financial Committee of the League of Nations, decided upon at the last meeting of the League Council. Urgent needs of Austria have prompted Italian action.—

"I DO MY DUTY, NOTHING ELSE"

Scene At Close Of Trial

The Todmorden "Means Test" riot trial ended at the Assizes, at Leeds, when Mr. Justice Hawke passed the following sentences:—

William Holt, described as a Communist organiser, 9 months' imprisonment.

Walter Newell, aged 32, tiler, and Edward Rowlatt Howell, aged 32, labourer, bound over.

Two others were found not guilty, successful commercial traveller up to two years ago.

Before the judge passed sentence, Holt commenced to address the court in an impassioned voice, but Mr. Justice Hawke intervened:

"I do not wish to stop you; but your adherence to the Communist party has nothing whatever to do with this trial; it will have no effect on the sentence I shall pass. You have been accorded every fairness, and the verdict is a perfectly just one."

Holt, continuing to speak, said he would go back "to do my best to overthrow the system which your lordship supports."

Mr. Justice Hawke: I sit here as a judge to do my duty and nothing else. I should have thought if you had learned anything during this trial it is that the administration of justice is fair and impartial.

SALT CONFERENCE

MR. WALCHAND HIRACHAND'S STATEMENT

THREE DEFINITE ISSUES

SIMLA, May 28.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand, the chief spokesman of salt manufacturers at the Salt Conference, who left for Bombay to-day, stated in a press interview:

"I would like to emphasise that salt manufacturers in the Continent of India were united in impressing on the Government three definite issues, namely, firstly, that Italian products of salt in Aden should be excluded from the benefits of protection until they entirely fall into line with the Indian manufacturers by converting themselves into an Indian company with conditions regarding capital, directorate, management and apprentices which have been urged in India to prevent foreign capital from exploiting the resources of our country;

Secondly, that the Government must stand by the undertaking it gave through Sir George Schuster who speaking in the Assembly on March 23 last, said: 'Aden would have to have a steadily declining quota as sources on the mainland of India developed'; and

Thirdly, with a view to prevent the admitted danger of overproduction, for which purpose Indian manufacturers had agreed to restrict their programme, we urged that neither the Government should compete with private enterprise, nor should it allow additional sources of manufacture to develop in the Indian States.

But we were all agreed that every facility should be given to Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, including Indian States in those areas, to develop their internal resources in the matter of salt supply.

Finally, so far as the Indian producers in Aden were concerned, we on the mainland of India were prepared to come to a reasonable agreement with them as regards the quota and were ready, in case we failed to agree among ourselves, to leave the question between India and Aden producers to Arbitration."—A.P.

"GRAVEST INJUSTICE" TO MAJOR NESFIELD

Former Colleague Pays Tribute To His Work In India

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 28.

Paying a tribute to the work of Major Nesfield, It.-Col. D. R. H. Browne, formerly Chief Engineer to the Government of Bombay (Public Works), said that Major Nesfield was the District Civil Surgeon in United Provinces in 1913 when Mr. Browne was in charge of large relief works there. Cholera broke out as a result of the application of Major Nesfield's process of sterilising water supplies, the outbreaks ceased and deaths were very few. The method adopted prevented numberless possible deaths.

"GRAVEST INJUSTICE.

"Major Nesfield has undergone the gravest injustice," declares Mr. A. J. M. Sharpe, the financier who commercialised vit alexin, in a statement to the press.

He says that Major Nesfield was not paid a penny for the research or any advice he accorded the Vit Alexin Company. Major Nesfield made it plain from the outset that he could not in any circumstances be associated with the commercialisation of vit ale xin but was only anxious that public should benefit from the discovery.

Mr. Sharpe adds that it was entirely his own idea to allocate the share of interest in the Company to a trustee for the benefit of Major Nesfield's wife and children.

MAJOR NESFIELD KEEPS MUM.

Major Nesfield declined to make a statement. It is understood that he will continue his experimental work. Although there is no court of appeal from the Council's decision it is always open for the Council to reconsider its attitude and re-instate him. The next meeting of the Council is in November.

Messrs. Swift and Company was founded in the middle of last century by Edward Swift's father, Gustavus Frankie in Swift, who saw great possibilities of Chicago as a meat-packing centre. The sons entered business at the foot of the ladder and worked their way up to the chief executive position.—Reuter's Special.

Gigantic Dyke In Holland Opened

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, May 28.

Amsterdam—Gigantic dyke separating the Zuider Zee from the North Sea, converting the old Zuider Zee into Ijssel Lake was completed this afternoon with a simple ceremonial in the presence of various Dutch dignitaries.

The construction of the dyke started in 1927 and its completion marks the most important stage in the huge work of draining the Zuider Zee. The dyke is 18 miles long and 120 feet wide at the top and 400 feet wide at the bottom.

A hundred feet wide road and railway line will run along the top of the dyke maintaining communication between Noord Holland and Frisian Coast. So far only a small part of the Zuider Zee has been drained namely some 50,000 acres south of the former island of Wieringen and here the villages are being constructed, crops grown and cattle and sheep grazing. The draining of other parts of the Zuider Zee will be provisionally delayed in view of the financial situation pending the discussion in the Parliament.—Reuter.

TERRIBLE FIRE AT CHARSADDA

Houses Reduced To Ashes Rendering Hundreds Homeless

APPEAL FOR RELIEF

(From Our Correspondent)

CHARSADDA, May 29.

Mr. Mian Ahmadshah, Barrister-at-Law, General Secretary, Afghan Jirga Charsadda, Peshawar has issued the following appeal for immediate helping owing to the terrible fire that broke out at Charsadda on the night of the 24th instant. Hundreds of houses and shops have been reduced o ashes. Many Hindu and Muslim families have been rendered homeless and children could be seen in the affected area moving about in the street apparently looking for their houses. Through the help of the Afghan Jirga and other local workers the Charsadda Relief Committee has been formed to raise subscriptions to help the homeless by providing food and clothes and getting the houses rebuilt. for them. I therefore appeal to all sympathetic people and benevolent institutions to send immediate help. All contributions should be sent to me.

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